FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONNALLY, OTHERS IN U.S. CAMPAIGNING AGAINST SALT-II

LD091436 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Summary] "Despite the complexities of the present international situation, the prospects of concluding a new Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty look rather favorable." Brezhnev mentioned the importance of the treaty in his speech to voters the other day, and as shown by the election results, this policy has the backing of the Soviet people--and also of 81 percent of the American people as shown by results of a recent poll. However, some influential circles in the United States of America are campaigning against it. One example of such a campaign is provided by statements made by the former governor of Texas, John Connally, on Monday, to the effect that calling off SALT-II might do more for world peace than concluding the treaty. "In other words, John Connally is advocating an unlimited arms race. One need not necessarily be a statesman to understand the consequences such an approach may lead to. An increase in stockpiles of nuclear armaments in the United States will inevitably force other nations to do the same. The growing mountains of sophisticated nuclear weapons on both sides would hardly serve the purpose of strengthening international peace and security. Just the opposite, the unlimited military preparations suggested by John Connally would further increase the threat of a nuclear war." Trying to justify his stand, Connally referred to Soviet intentions and growing strength--he probably meant the Soviet policy of support for national liberation movements in other countries. "But this has nothing to do with the problems of disarmament and of the prevention of nuclear war." It is the noble duty of all nations to support the fight for freedom, independence and social progress and this is a basic UN principle and a party of Soviet policy and of the Soviet Constitution, and such policy does not threaten any nation's interests, including those of the United States of America. "The Soviet Union has concluded treaties of friendship and cooperation with Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Afghanistan. These are not military alliances or coalitions against someone, but [word indistinct] documents of friendship and cooperation between nations. So John Connally's reference to Soviet intentions is nothing else but another attempt to hamper the SALT-II talks by spreading slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union. But John Connally's approach and that of some other American politicians preventing the danger of a world nuclear war, have now become the most pressing, the most burning tasks for mankind."

SENATOR BYRD CRITICIZED FOR LINKING SALT, SPY STATIONS

LD111748 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: The six-year work of drafting a new Soviet-American Treaty of Strategic Arms Limitation appears to be drawing to an end. The progress made in this important issue, which is to improve the international climate, is a gladdening development, but not to all. Thus, American Democratic Senator Robert Byrd, his his statement of March 10, insistently "advised" the White House not to sign SALT-II unless the United States succeeds in compensating itself for the loss of spy stationskin Iranian territory by using Turkey for the purpose. He said that if the American spying electronic "eye" was moved to Turkish territory, as close to the Soviet frontier as possible, then it would be quite a different thing... Such a statement by an American politician is a puzzling one, to say the least. Indeed, is it not strange that a U.S. senator should talk with such each about using the territory of a sovereign state? Senator Byrd would like to move to Turkey the stations earlier located in Iran. But the events in Iran clearly show whether leads a policy under which Washington is trying to use other people's territories and their sovereignty for its own aims. As to the question of SALT-II, Senator Byrd's statement can only be regarded as one more attempt to prevent an early conclusion of such an important agreement.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD101830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" program with moderator Yevgeniy Kachanov, all-union radio commentator; Dmitriy Antonovic Volkskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA; and Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA commentator]

Brezhnev's Baumanskiy Speech

[Text] [Kachanov] Good morning, esteemed comrades. The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the meeting of voters of the Bauman constituency in Moscow has, as you know, aroused exceptional interest abroad. And it is quite logical that it should, since that speech is rightly seen as an important official document, containing a profound analysis of the contemporary international situation. The numerous reactions from authoritative organs of the foreign press and prominent political and public figures of various countries stress that the active and principled foreign political activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is, above all, directed toward strengthening world peace and the security of the peoples. The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT recently pointed out, is one more vivid confirmation of the enormous role being played by the Soviet Union in the world of today, in the vanguard of the struggle to preserve peace, the struggle for national liberation and the effort to insure that the peoples are delivered, once and for all, from the danger of nuclear destruction.

There has also already been official reaction to this important speech. In particular, a spokesman of the FRG Government, Klaus Boelling, has said in Bonn that the Federal Government is willing to examine in a fully responsible way the foreign policy proposal put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his address to the voters on 2 March. The proposals in question concern the conclusion of a nonaggression pact among the participants of the European conference in Helsinki, and also the USSR's willingness, as a start, to withdraw from central Europe, within a year, 30,000 military personnel and a considerable quantity of military equipment, including 1,000 tanks. Other member countries of NATO, as has been announced, also intend to carefully study the Soviet Union's proposals for a nonaggression pact among the participants of the European conference.

Well, there's no doubt that the part of Comrade Brezhnev's speech that has attracted the most attention in the American press is that in which he makes a positive appraisal of the prospects for completing the SALT-II talks and holding a Soviet-American summit meeting. In its comment on Comrade Brezhnev's speech, the Baltimore SUN notes that more than 6 years' work on the drafting of a new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of offensive strategic arms now seems close to completion. The Soviet leader said that not everything in the treaty was fully in accord with the wishes of the Soviet Union, but it was a reasonable compromise, taking into account the interests of both sides. Its implementation would not in any way damage the security of the Soviet Union, or of the United States.

SALT Talks

[Khokhlov] We ought to mention that it was the Soviet Union, as the Americans themselves acknowledge, that recently took a new step--and an important step--toward completing the work on the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, in spite of the words of the Washington POST, the uncertainty engendered by the Chinese incursion into Vietnam and other international events.

[Kachanov] Let me introduce you. Entering our discussion there was IZVESTIYA's Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov. Please continue.

[Khokhlov] Thank you, Yevgeniy Viktorovich. As the authoritative Washington circles affirm, the new Soviet ideas have made it possible to bring the Soviet and American positions appreciably closer together. We have read a correspondent of the New York TIMES quoting aides of President Carter that the new Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms has been practically completed, and that they expect the talks to finish within the next few weeks. And the correspondent writes that officials have said that both sides had reached agreement on all the technical details of the agreement.

[Kachanov] It is not by chance that this agreement, the object of which is to erect a reliable shield against the arms race, is finding increasing support among eminent political and public figures in the United States. In particular, the former permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations, Charles Yost, emphasizes that the SALT-II agreement will be a new step toward a comprehensive agreement on arms reduction. It is not for nothing, he writes in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, that the SALT-II talks are regarded by many sensible politicians as an important process likely not only to curb the arms race, but also to make relations between the United States and the Soviet Union more stable. Well-known American Senator Mathias stresses that the successful completion of the SALT-II talks will greatly reduce the potential danger of a nuclear clash between the great powers. The senator expressed the view that a SALT-II agreement is not an end in itself, but rather the next step toward establishing effective control over nuclear arms.

At the same time, the opponents of detente are making every effort to return the world to the times of the cold war and whip up the arms race, as at the press conference held in Washington recently by the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Moorer, the ex-director of USIA, Shakespeare, and former Under Secretary of State Rostow, with the aim of creating a scare among Americans over the mythical Soviet threat.

PRC Aggression Against SRV

The policy of the ruling circles in Beijing is coinciding more and more with the position of these apologists of cold--and not only cold--war, is that not so, Dmitriy Antonovich? I'm putting this question to Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA.

[Volskiy] This has become particularly obvious in the Beijing leadership's aggression against Vietnam. The aggression has still by no means ceased, and the enforced withdrawal of troops announced by China doesn't mean that the Beijing chauvinists have given up their aggressive policy toward Vietnam, or in Indochina generally. Nonetheless, a number of circumstances can already be noted. First, it's quite clear that Beijing's story about some sort of counterattack, of the supposedly limited action undertaken by the Chinese Army, is a pack of lies. Second, it's obvious that the Chinese rulers have suffered a very serious moral and political defeat. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech, by their unprecedentedly insolent piratic attack on a small neighboring country, Socialist Vietnam, the present Beijing rulers have once and for all revealed to all the world the perfidious and aggressive nature of the great-power, hegemonistic policy they are pursuing. This conclusion, incidentally, is confirmed by the document on the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Vietnam, which very transparently hints at Beijing's desire to change its historically established border with Vietnam--at the territorial claims against that country on the part of the Chinese leadership. Moreover, Beijing is putting forward unheard-of demands for something almost amounting to recognition of its right to launch further aggressive attacks.

This is, of course, a full self-exposure of the whole of Chinese policy in Asia--and not only in Asia--directed toward imposing Chinese domination and Chinese hegemony on other countries by force so as to recarve the map in China's favor. That is why the resolute rebuff dealt to the aggressors by Vietnam, which has once again shown both heroism and, it must be said, a highly skillful and intelligent military strategy, is, of course, a contribution to the defense of the general cause of peace on the continent of Asia and of the common interests of the peoples of that continent, and of the cause of peace and security in the world. Undoubtedly a very great role has also been played by the solidarity with Vietnam of the Soviet Union and all progressive forces.

[Kachanov] In this connection I wish to cite the opinion of the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN. True to its high international duty, the paper writes, the Soviet Union by its firm statement and practical actions has proved that it has been with us from the first minutes and has been the most powerful support of our struggle. The international communist movement has a united will to fully support Vietnam in the struggle against the Chinese militarists' clique. This clique was forced to give way before a great force--the force of peace. Therefore one can say directly that the victory of the Vietnamese people is the victory of the forces of socialism, peace and progress.

[Volskiy] Undoubtedly this is so and all the more since the most extensive circles of the international public have taken part in the movement of protest against Chinese aggression, as was quite clearly shown at the extraordinary conference of solidarity with Vietnam which took place under the patronage of Finnish President Kekkonen in Helsinki. It is also clear that the events unfolding in Indochina have had great influence on the region of Asia, namely, Southeast Asia, where the Chinese aggression has now taken place.

Many Asian countries now, of course, are more aware of the danger of Chinese expansionism, the danger of the aggressive actions of the Beijing leadership. It has become particularly clear now that there is a need for counteraction to Beijing's policy on the part of various Asian states, even on the part of those countries--and this can be sensed when one reads in the Asian press reports from Southeast Asian countries--which China gives assurances of friendship. For a long time it even swore eternal friendship with Vietnam, but has now gone over to military actions against this heroic and peace-loving country.

[Kachanov] It is worth citing the opinion of Japanese papers on this. In the words of the AKAHATA, fears and apprehension have intensified among the member countries of ASEAN in connection with Chinese policy. It cannot be denied, writes another Japanese paper, ASAHI, that the present actions of the PRC are an aggressive act and have considerably worsened the world's impression of China.

[Volskiy] Indeed, this has happened not only in Asia itself, of course, but throughout the world including in the West. It must be said that even among U.S. ruling circles there was not previously a unanimous attitude toward Beijing and to its policy. Whereas hawks such as, for example, Brzezinski and Schlesinger have tried and are still trying to play the notorious Chinese card against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, other influential figures warned against this dangerous game. Now it is more obvious than ever that it is a question not simply of a dangerous game, but of playing with fire. Therefore, it has become considerably more difficult to encourage Beijing's policy. True, of course, attempts are being made to continue the former course. Thus, for example, U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal appeared in Beijing at the height of the Chinese aggression and reached agreement there about the satisfaction of mutual financial claims, making concessions to Beijing on this matter and they were quite considerable concessions.

It is difficult to evaluate this as other then a gesture of support to the aggressor and an act of encouragement for Beijing's militarism. But when he had left Beijing for Tokyo, Blumenthal, together with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda, considered it necessary to stress, according to YOMIURI, that Japan and the United States would not unite with China with the aim of opposing the Soviet Union.

Arms Sales to China

[Kachanov] And here is another example: Varley, the British industry secretary, during those same alarm-filled days was in Beijing holding talks on concluding an economic agreement with China including the sale of Harrier war planes. And, judging from the press, agreement was reached. But here is what the London FINANCIAL TIMES writes: China's incursion into Vietnam will make it difficult to sell Harriers and other modern weapons to China. It causes doubt about the constancy and predictability of the actions of the Chinese leadership. Bankers, writes THE FINANCIAL TIMES, will have sufficient grounds for a more cautious approach to a country which so lightly has recourse to war.

[Volskiy] Yes, the reference to bankers is noteworthy because, of course, business and financial circles are interested in reliable partners and not in adventurists. But something else is worth adding. Financial magnates are connected with the military-industrial complex in the United States and other capitalist countries and also often with extreme rightwing political forces. Beijing calculates that its aggressive actions impress those circles in the West which themselves like to rattle their sabres, and not just rattle them. Militarists, aggressive neocolonialists and other similar proponents of cold--or hotter--war, these are the people that contemporary Beijing is orienting itself toward. This also confirms the thought of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the policy of the present Chinese leadership is the most serious threat to peace in the world. By their aggression against Vietnam, the Beijing rulers wished to strike against the whole process of consolidating peace and against the relaxation of tension, to aggravate the danger of war on a global scale.

PRC's Territorial Claims

[Kachanov] Many people are now asking the question: How could China go so far? Can China be considered a socialist country? In this case it is not a question of a chance occurrence, but of a step stemming from the Maoist conception of war. This is not the first Chinese armed aggression and provocation against neighboring states; this is not China's first territorial claim. It is worth recalling that China has territorial claims on almost all of its neighbors. Let us recall 1962 when the Chinese Army attacked neighboring India. Let us recall armed incidents on the Sino-Soviet border. Let us point to China's interference in the internal affairs of Burma or to its attempts to incorporate the Mongolian People's Republic into the Chinese state.

Over a number of years the Maoists organized various provocations against neighboring Vietnam. They treacherously violated the agreement which was reached in 1957-8 between the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and the CCP Central Committee with regard to the historically established border. China seized the Paracel Islands which belong to Vietnam. Recently provocations against Vietnam greatly intensified after the fall of the pro-Beijing dictatorial regime in Kampuchea. And Socialist Vietnam itself has been subjected to attack.

The question arises: What does a regime which has made a piratic attack on a socialist country, a regime which openly calls on capitalist states to create some sort of united front aginst the countries of the socialist community, a regime which has objectively gone over to the class positions of imperialism and dreams of world domination with no concern for human victims or the genuine vital interests of the Chinese people, have in common with socialism?

Beijing Wallposters

[Volskiy] Of course, at present it is still very difficult to judge--quite simply there is not enough reliable information from Beijing--in what way the present aggression of the Chinese leadership against Vietnam is linked with the internal struggle which has been going on for many months within the Beijing leadership, the Chinese ruling clique. Only the future will show, probably, how these two phenomena are concretely mutually linked. But what is interesting and, apparently, indicative is the large character wallposters which have appeared in the past few days on the well-known wall in Beijing.

I would like to say that these large character wallposters have appeared despite the most severe ban on mentioning questions on the foreign policy of the Beijing leadership.

Well, we should first of all remind people what these posters were about.

They were posters which unambiguously and directly condemned the aggressive war undertaken by China against Vietnam and which, in essence, expressed solidarity with the Vietnamese people. One of the authors of these posters wrote openly that the Chinese leadership should adhere to a genuine policy of detente in relations between states, and primarily with regard to its neighbors, the Soviet Union and Vietnam. As yet, as we see, the Beijing leadership holds a directly contrary position.

Egyptian-PRC Rapprochement

[Kachanov] A few days ago the Cairo paper AL-AHRAM published an article which compares the positions of Egypt and China. It makes what is, in my opinion, the most curious conclusion that China and Egypt are allegedly conducting a common struggle to defend their national independence and sovereignty. And the paper comes to the conclusion that the Egyptian-Chinese rapprochement is based on understanding of the nature of the international situation, belief in the principle of respect for sovereignty and the right to conduct an independent course.

But it must be said that in fact the Egyptian-Chinese rapprochement is taking place on an obviously anti-Soviet and antisocialist basis. China, with the support of the West and primarily of the United States, is already playing the role of gendarme in Southeast Asia. And Egypt is actively preparing for such a role. In this connection it is necessary to draw attention to the foreign policy line of the United States, and, in particular, to the continuing visit to the Near East by President Carter.

Carter's Mideast Visit

[Khokhlov] I should like to say first of all that a unique sort of political atmosphere has long since existed in the United States accompanying each step by this or that statesman, whether it be a senator, a Cabinet secretary, a state governor or the President himself. There is not a single appearance before the public without its pomp, and one ought to take account of this in the sense that often the outward activities of this or that state figure are intended for effect. One ought to bring them down to earth and discern the essence of the problem behind the shell of propaganda. These publicity features, like the train of a lady at court, accompany many foreign policy acts of the American administration. They have also been manifested with particular force in the U.S. approach to the Near East problem. We have been witnessing a sort of theatrical production which began last year in the American town of Camp David, was then continued in various places involving Egyptian and Israeli representatives at various levels, and is now again being performed in Cairo and Tel Aviv.

First Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. presidential adviser on national security, arrived in the Egyptian capital to prepare for the talks between President Jimmy Carter and President as-Sadat. He was joined by Atherton, the ambassador for special assignments, who had been carrying out what is termed shuttle diplomacy, rushing back and forth between Cairo and Tel Aviv, but not, as they say, the right shuttle. Judging from the evidence Atherton did not manage to bring closer to completion the talks between the United States, Israel and Egypt. Then it was officially announced that on 8 March the American President himself, Jimmy Carter, had arrived in Cairo with new ideas, and he was accompanied by Secretary of State Vance and Secretary of Defense Brown.

One may well ask, however, whether there are really any new ideas. American newspapers, which are currently each carrying several articles in each issue on the Near East theme, are at times perplexed about the visit by the U.S. President to the Near East and at times fairly skeptical in their attitude regarding the end result. Some 200 American correspondents are reporting on this visit, which some observers are calling the greatest political gamble of Carter's term as President.

It would be wrong to assume, however, that the present visit by the U.S. President amounts only and exclusively to bringing the separatist Camp David accord to its logical conclusion. Such an interpretation would be excessively narrow and divorced from the overall U.S. military and political strategy in the extensive area of the Near East and the Persian Gulf. With every reason one might also add to this the area of the Indian Ocean. That is the global panorama of American strategy against the background of which Cairo and Tel Aviv, though important points in the given situation, are not the only ones and by no means the all-deciding points.

[Kachanov] In this connection it is of some interest to point out what the New York TIMES has had to say. It said that at the present time, which appears to be the most critical of all his time in office as President, Jimmy Carter intends not only to achieve a peace agreement but also to salvage his internal political prestige and to reverse the development of events in the world, which with the downfall of the shah of Iran have taken an unfavorable turn for Washington. An influential newspaper, the Washington POST, in noting that the plans of the U.S. President go beyond the achievement of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, writes that he will also be striving to avert a whole series of foreign policy defeats which is threatening to undermine the American position throughout this entire area.

[Khokhlov] Yes, that is close to the truth. Most typical in this respect was the visit to Washington by Israeli Prime Minister Begin and what he had to say during his meeting with members of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee. He expressed the hope that the treaty with Egypt would be signed, although President as-Sadat had not been informed about the results of the American-Israeli contacts, which can be appraised as separate within the general separate deal. Evidently Begin was satisfied with U.S. concessions and support, since he continued his speech to his American audience in a most bellicose tone. He argued for some sort of entitlement to counterattack Egypt if, despite the treaty, that country attacks Israel. This then is still the real state of affairs behind the alleged peace settlement whereby Egypt and Israel remain enemies.

Let us note, too, the fact that President as-Sadat has all the same not risked going again to Camp David, but prefers to receive the U.S. President in Cairo. It is quite evident that on this occasion, too, Israel has found itself in a preferable position. The Western press notes that the United States has declared its readiness to give Israel military guarantees and to conclude with it something in the nature of a pact on mutual security and to create at Haifa an American naval base which would become a port open for the stationing of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. Some papers in the West are calling the U.S. President's visit an operation to save and defend Israel.

The words formulated by As-Sadat of "peace at any price" in practice means further pressure on Egypt and an ever closer alliance between the United States and Israel.

All this is understandable if one considers the fact that Carter is faced with elections, the preparations for which are already in progress. Actions need to be taken that will draw the Jewish voters to the side of the new presidential candidate. The question is posed in all its acuteness of his prestige as President and that of those around him and his administration. There is a need for political fireworks and the well-known "show", that is, a demonstration to ram home with the American man-in-the-street the comforting thought of the U.S. leading role in all international affairs.

[Kachanov] It seems that at the present time the United States is intensively seeking a new shah to replace the lost one, and certainly not in Tehran. Taken separately neither the Egyptian president nor the Israeli prime minister can aspire to such a role. What is more, even together, although being too pro-American to varying degrees, they are incapable of filling the breach which has been formed in the U.S. military and political strategy in the Near East.

[Khokhlov] Yes, I have already at some time stated that the United States has never had, does not have and will not have identical attitudes to Egypt and Israel. In the separate deal the United States has always put Israel's interests first. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, speaking in the Knesset, stated outright that without hesitation the United States would carry out an armed invasion in the Near East if the question of the defense of American interests became acute. Dayan for all his frankness still did not dot the i's, and did not go as far as to say that such a possible action would be carried out only through Israel. Egypt has been and remains a figure of secondary importance in this political bargaining. For Egypt there is the U.S. verbal friendship, and for Israel there is American financial and military support.

As for the Palestinian question one should say that in the end the United States would, it seems, agree to the formation of a separate Palestinian state on condition that it is dependent on Israel and not on some reactionary regimes in the Arab countries. Such is the dossier of the high-ranking American visitor in the Near East, the contents and essence of which are unanimously rejected by the Arab nation.

[Kachanov] With that we come to the end of our talk at the roundtable. Goodbye, comrades. All the best to you!

KORIONOV ON SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY, STATE OF SOCIALISM

LD091313 Moscow PRAVADA in Russian 8 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Safeguarding Peace"]

[Text] The period through which mankind is now living may rightly be called a time of great decisions.

The world of socialism is developing confidently and dynamically. Bright new pages have been inscribed in the chronicle of the establishment of the new social system on the planet. Under socialism's banner the entire 50-million Vietnamese people nave united in a single state; a socialist revolution has been accomplished in Laos; the forces of socialism and democracy have won an important victory in Kampuchea. The world of socialism is becoming increasingly vast, mighty and diverse.

However complex the paths of historical development for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the cause of freedom and national independence is scoring new successes here, too.

The peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Afghanistan have acquired the right to determine their future independently. The people's anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution has won a victory in Iran.

The international communist movement is the greatest political factor in the modern world. The unanimous condemnation voiced by the world's communists of China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam is new confirmation that the principles of proletarian internationalism are sacred to the communist movement.

The Soviet people are rightly proud of the role played by our motherland in the historic process of the world's renewal. There is no sphere of world politics in which the CPSU and the Soviet state do not support the righteous cause of freedom, progress and peace. The peoples of the socialist countries and the communist and workers parties march shoulder to shoulder with us.

The most burning and most urgent task facing manking in our time is that of preventing world nuclear war and ending the arms race. It is natural that the broad constructive program for resolving this issue, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward in his speech at the meeting with voters of the capital's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, has elicited a tremendous international response. Mankind has once again been convinced of the principledness and consistency with which the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are seeking to insure that interstate relations develop along the routes of detente.

The cause of normalizing the international situation is opposed by an alliance of the enemies of peace, which embraces heterogeneous but very noisy and dangerous forces--from American "madmen" to the Beijing leaders. They are up in arms against detente, oppose the cause of disarmament and are reluctant to recognize the correlation of forces which really exists. The most reactionary circles have erected and are still erecting artificial obstacles in the way of reaching an agreement to limit strategic offensive arms. Attempts by the Western side to secure one-sided military advantages serve as an obstacle to reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe and in the way of achieving general and complete disarmament. These forces are trying to impose far-reaching new militarist programs which are constantly issuing from within the North Atlantic bloc.

Justice is on the side of those realistically minded circles in the United States and West European countries which believe that such a course accords neither with the cause of world peace nor with the national interests of these countries themselves. The well-known American politician G. Kennan, for example, reasonably calls the trend toward endlessly increasing military preparations "national economic drug addiction." It is Kennan's conviction that the gigantic scale of this phenomenon is quite unjustified, since the so-called Soviet threat is a product of the imagination. Kennan calls the myth of the "Soviet threat" "one of those idiotic cliches based on oversimplification and exaggerated fears."

Characteristic judgments are also made by Frank Church, who warns that the arms race is creating difficulties for the U.S. economy which are increasingly hard to resolve. "The ship of state," the senator remarks, "does not necessarily keep stable in the water because it has many guns on board; without a strong hull it is more likely to sink. The time has probably come to jettison some of the ballast loaded on board during the cold war."

In their attempts to weaken the world of socialism and to reverse the development of international relations, imperialist circles are gambling more and more blatantly on the Beijing ruling clique.

It would be naive to think that the politicians in Western countries trying to play the "China card" do not know what they are doing.

These gentlemen's cock-and-bull stories to the effect that they are only concerned with "involving" Beijing in the international community and "helping" China to overcome its backwardness are designed for simpletons.

Beijing's latter-day advocates know well whom they are nurturing. Beijing has never in fact concealed that war is its "philosophy." Declaring that "our winning number [koronnyy nomer] is war and dictatorship," Mao Zedong did not conceal why Beijing wants war. As long ago as 1957 he said: The Chinese should not fear war, since war is "a means of creating a strong powerful China." As a result of war "China's position as a poor country and its lack of standing in the international arena...will change," the poor country would become rich, and low standing would become full rights; that is, one extreme would be exchanged for its opposite. Thus the resolution of the chief task--China's achieving world hegemony--was linked with war.

Certain Washington politicians are trying to convince the world that they were not "privy" to China's invasion of Socialist Vietnam. Yet it is a fact that China launched its aggression immediately after Deng Xiaoping returned from the United States. It was precisely on the American platform afforded him that the Beijing provocateur unambiguously announced the armed intervention being prepared against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Now that the highhanded Chinese aggressor's plans are suffering an increasingly obvious defeat, the Beijing leaders are resorting to all kinds of political maneuvers. But no tricks will enable them to avoid responsibility for the bloody crimes against the people of a socialist country unwilling to become an obedient pawn in the hands of the Beijing hegemonists.

Nor will history overlook those who secretly or openly aided the aggressor to commit this crime.

In recent years a number of works have appeared in the United States whose authors endeavor to give the policy of conniving with aggression some kind of "basis." "Appeasement," we read in one of these books, "is a diplomatic method. Under conditions of equal or superior forces appeasement can weaken claims and rivalry, be an alternative, maintain international stability and harmony in relations among states." The glow from Vietnamese cities and villages fired by the Chinese aggressors has illumined the practical result of the policy of appeasing an aggressor--a policy which the latter's accomplices dress up in such florid words.

China's bandit-like aggression has met with a resolute rebuff from the heroic Vietnamese people. Their courageous soldiers have inflicted worthy counterstrikes on the enemy. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries immediately took Vietnam's side. The Beijing camarilla's crime met with the peoples' unanimous condemnation, and a mighty movement of solidarity once again rose up throughout the world under the slogan "Hands Off Vietnam!" All this forced China's rulers to announce the start of a Chinese troop withdrawal to their own country. Those who were intending to teach others "a good lesson" have themselves received an object lesson.

The steps being taken by certain states to strengthen their contacts with China appear very strange and dangerous in the light of Beijing's aggression.

Immediately after China's attack on Vietnam U.S. Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal proceeded to Beijing. Hua Guofeng announced on receiving him: "Friendly Chinese-American relations will advance step by step," and Washington's emissary in turn replied: "American-Chinese talks have proceeded very satisfactorily."

At about the same time Z. Brzezinski proclaimed in Washington that the "conflict" between China and Vietnam--that is the U.S. presidential aide's recherche name for Beijing's brigandage--changes nothing in U.S. plans. "There is no reason," Brzezinski declared, "why it should affect bilateral relations between China and the United States."

Finally, a representative of another NATO country--British Industry Secretary E. Varley--was in Beijing at the very same time. And the talks he had there had nothing to do with deliveries of British textiles to China but were about deliveries of vertical-takeoff Harrier combat aircraft and other war materiel.

All this is nothing but virtual encouragement of an aggressor. However, those who embark on such an unsafe path should not forget the grave consequences which inevitably attend such a policy, not least for those who pursue it. History has already provided many examples of this.

The Soviet people, like everyone who values the cause of peace, do not intend to overlook these alarming facts with indifference. The voice of the Soviet people, which is resounding loudly now in all corners of our immense country, is a voice of resolute warning to a high-handed aggressor and a voice of effective solidarity with Vietnam's heroic people.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are full of firm determination to undertake everything necessary to insure that the cause of world peace strengthens and detente remains, as before, the leading trend in international relations.

"We pursue and will continue to pursue all our foreign policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his 2 March speech, "in close alliance with the fraternal socialist states, backed by the support of independent freedom-loving countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and cooperating with all peace-loving states and public forces in the capitalist part of the world.

"Our goal is lasting peace and security for the Soviet people, lasting peace and peaceful cooperation among all states on earth. And we will struggle indefatigably to achieve this goal, sparing no effort or energy."

These words express the will of the entire Soviet people, whose unshakable loyalty to the cause of world peace and the cause of socialism is confirmed by history itself.

PRESS REPORTS SHITIKOV REMARKS AT HELSINKI, VIETNAM CONFERENCE

LD091057 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 March 1978 publishes on page 8, under the general headline "Hands Off Vietnam!" a 600-word 6 March Helsinki dispatch from correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov on the opening of an "international emergency conference for solidarity with Vietnam." Kuznetsov briefly outlines the conference speeches by Finnish political figures, the SPC president and the chairman of the Vietnamese Committee for the Defense of Peace. He goes on:

"One conference participant after another stepped up to the rostrum. Their speeches displayed concern for the fate of peace. The speakers made a high assessment of the Soviet Union's position in the prevailing situation as a position determined by principledness, determination, firmness and implacability toward the aggressive war unleashed by the Beijing adventurists.

"From this prestigious rostrum, A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, who is heading the Soviet public delegation, said in his speech, I would like to declare that the Soviet people resolutely side with the Vietnamese people's just cause and angrily condemn the Chinese aggressors.

In the face of the threat to world peace which has arisen because of Beijing's adventurist policy it is necessary to redouble, increase threefold, increase tenfold our joint actions of solidarity and to enhance their effectiveness and efficacy."

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 March 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 7, under the headline "Public's Voice," a 500-word Helsinki dispatch from correspondent Yu. Goloshubov on the Vietnam solidarity conference. Goloshubov provides the following account of Shitikov's speech:

"The conference participants listened with great attention to a speech by A.P. Shitikov, leader of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. The Chinese aggressors' totally unprovoked armed attack on Vietnam, he said, literally rocked the whole world. It graphically demonstrated what an irresponsible attitude Beijing displays toward the fate of peace and the criminal ease with which the Chinese leadership resorts to weapons.

"From this prestigious rostrum, A.P. Shitikov stressed, I would like to declare that, as during the years of the American aggression in Vietnam, the Soviet people resolutely side with the Vietnamese people's just cause and angrily condemn the Chinese aggressors.

"I also want to recall that the Soviet Government has resolutely demanded that the Beijing leaders stop before it is too late. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has declared that no one must be in any doubt: The Soviet Union is loyal to the friendship and cooperation treaty linking the USSR and Vietnam."

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 March 1979 publishes on page 3, under the headline "'Hands Off Vietnam!'", a 750-word 6 March TASS report on the Helsinki conference which incorporates the following account of Shitikov's speech:

"The Chinese aggressors' totally unprovoked attack on Vietnam has literally rocked the whole world, A.P. Shitikov, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, declared. It has aroused a mighty wave of indignation, mass protests and calls for resolute and immediate action in defense of the heroic, long-suffering Vietnamese people.

"China's aggression is a new, bloody stage of the expansionist policy which the Chinese authorities have implemented for many years vis-a-vis Southeast Asia and Vietnam in particular.

"These aggressive actions, which run counter to UN principles, blatantly violate international law and cynically flout the innermost aspirations and desires of the world's peoples for national independence and freedom, have totally exposed the true nature of the present Chinese leadership's hegemonic policy, the Soviet delegation head stressed."

COMMENT ON LOME CONVENTION, EEC-DEVELOPING STATES RELATIONS

LD112343 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Nikolay Gavrilov commentary]

[Text] The recent conference of the so-called Group of 77 of a big number of Asian, African and Latin American countries drew the attention of the world public to the economic relations between the developing nations and Western powers. Participants to this conference, held in Arusha, Tanzania, spoke out for restructuring international economic relations on the basis of strict observance of sovereignty, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

These principles are especially important for the 54 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific. They are now looking forward to the final round of talks on the renewal of a convention regulating their trade and economic relations with the European Economic Community in 1980 to 1985. The term of the present Lome Convention runs out on 28 February 1980. Though in Lome the countries of the Common Market make some concessions to a group of developing nations, the general neocolonialist nature of their relations remains unchanged. As a result 1978 was a year of unsatisfactory development in Africa according to the executive secretary of the United Nations economic commission in Africa, Adedeji. Inflation continued, debts kept growing, imports of food increased and all this affected the rate of economic growth in Africa.

A similar picture can be seen in the Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories to the Lome agreement.

The main reason for this unsatisfactory development is that under the guise of the Lome Convention and the documents preceding it, the monopolies of Common Market countries have systematically robbed the developing countries. In 1977 13 major British companies alone reaped 200 million pounds in Africa. The figure exceeds the economic aid Britain gave African countries that year. According to the newspaper LE MONDE, French companies remitted 400 million francs from Gabon in 1975, which was double the investments of France in that country. Monopolies score a considerable part of their huge profits from importing mineral raw materials. African signatories to the Lome convention satisfy Common Market needs in phosphates by 70 percent, in manganese ore by 70 percent, in copper by 45 percent and in tin by 40 percent. As Common Market monopolies control mutual exchange, they insure a bigger rate of growth of prices sold by West Europe than the prices of exports from the developing nations.

Senegal's President Leopold Senghor noted that between 1973 and 1977 prices of his country's exports went up by 30 percent and on imports from the industrial states by 50 percent. The same is taking place in other countries.

Common Market monopolies would like the new convention to preserve their opportunities of exploiting and profiting by countries of Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific. Times are changing, though. Blackmail, pressure and other means of the imperialist arsenal don't produce the effect they used to.

A radical revision of the Lome Convention was called for at the recent special conference in Brazzaville, convened upon the initiative of the Organisation of the African Trade Union Confederation, to examine the problems of the Lome document. The call was supported by other members of the convention.

The Soviet Union has always spoken for a speedy satisfaction of the legitimate demands of the young developing states. The solution of the problem of restructuring economic relations on a just basis is an integral part of the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, adopted at the last Soviet Communist Party congress. It speaks of the necessity of working to remove discrimination and any artifical obstacles in international trade and to do away with all forms of inequality, dictate and exploitation in international economic relations.

UN DEBATE ON ISRAELI ANNEXATION POLICY REPORTED

LD101240 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New York, March 10, TASS--Tel Aviv's course of annexation of the occupied lands--eviction of the Palestinian population, systematic destruction of Arab villages and simultaneous implanting of paramilitary Israeli settlements--imperils the existence of the Palestinian nation on its own land.

In statements by representatives of Arab states, which have been distributed here as official documents of the United Nations, it is pointed to the intensification of the Israeli authorities' repressions against the Palestinians. In a letter of the chairman of the U.N. committee for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people Medoune Fall to the U.N. secretary general it is pointed out, specifically, that these repressions assumed particularly broad proportions after the Camp David negotiations.

At Jordan's request, the Security Council has started the discussion of the situation on the occupied Arab lands. Opening the discussion, permanent representative of Jordan Hazim Nusaybah presented to the members of the Security Council charts demonstrating the proportions of Tel Aviv's colonisation of the West Bank of the River Jordan.

The Israeli authorities, he said, are also seeking to change the character of East Jerusalem, increasing its area 15 times since the 1967 war through Israeli populated quarters. H. Nusaybah urged the Security Council to declare a moratorium on the Israeli authorities' further expropriation of Arab lands.

He suggested that the Security Council should send a special commission to Palestine to investigate on the spot Tel Aviv's colonization of Arab lands and then take decision mandatory to Israel.

Permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations Zehdi Labib Terazi has said that the occupationists have taken the path of elimination of Palestinians on their own land--actual genocide. This course is fully in line with the racist Zionist ideology.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization has said that the United States equally shares Israel's responsibility for the establishment of Israeli settlements on the occupied lands. The American administration, he said, subsidized the illegal occupation, allocating to Tel Aviv 13,000 million dollars in a period from 1949 to 1978.

CONFERENCE ON PROTECTION OF BALTIC SEA WATERS TO BE HELD

LD100843 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, March 10, TASS--A meeting of the preparatory commission for holding an international conference on protection of the Baltic Sea waters has been held here. The conference will be held in Finland's capital on May 22-25 under the motto: "The Baltic Sea Is Our Common Cause."

At the meeting of the preparatory commission it was noted that the conference was bound to promote not only protection of the Baltic Sea waters but also broader cooperation between the countries of the region.

PRC ATTACK CONFIRMS DANGERS OF PLAYING CHINA CARD

LD100610 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Our next talk is about the developments in Vietnam. Here is what our news analyst, Sergey Losev, writes on the subject:

Without having achieved its aggressive aims in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Beijing now claims that the Chinese troops involved in the massive invasion of Vietnamese territory are beginning to withdraw.

The United States assistant secretary of state for Asian affairs, Richard Holbrooke, likewise told one of the congressional subcommittees on Tuesday that Chinese units had begun moving from the areas of the hostilities to the Chinese border. But he added significantly that he would not hasten to call these actions a withdrawal. This could be a mere deployment.

The foreign minister of Vietnam has already given a serious warning that if the Chinese rulers use talk about a troop withdrawal as a screen for their policy of aggression, the army and people of Vietnam will use their sacred right to self-defense and will wage a determined struggle against aggression, to defend their country and peace of Southeast Asia and the world. If on the other hand China does really withdraw all its forces from the territory of Vietnam to within its historically recognized borders, the Vietnamese side will be prepared, as it was said in the Foreign Ministry statement, to start immediate negotiations on reestablishing normal relations.

In the meantime hostilities continue. The forces of the Chinese aggressors numbering 22 divisions continue their operations on Vietnamese territory, especially in the area of the city of Lang Son. Nor have the Chinese stopped moving reinforcements to the border with Laos. And China continues to threaten further military adventures in future; it resorts to threats and ultimatums in speaking to Vietnam and puts forward the unheard-of demand for recognition of China's right to new aggression.

In these circumstances it should be clear that as Leonid Brezhnev emphasized last Tuesday, only the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Chinese forces and a stop to the anti-Vietnamese provocations on the border can create a peaceful situation in that area. But even if the Chinese forces are all withdrawn from Vietnamese territory, all those who are sincerely interested in preventing a nuclear holocaust have to draw the appropriate conclusions from Beijing's Vietnamese gamble.

The Chinese attack confirmed how dangerous playing the China card can be, no matter how much this is to the liking of those in Washington who give little thought to the future. Beijing has made it crystal clear how uninhibited it is in resorting to arms, thereby threatening world peace as well as peace in Southeast Asia. This has given fresh support to the universal view that Beijing's policies are a genuine source of war danger and its actions are a direct threat to peace. Those who nevertheless still hope to play the China card against the Soviet Union would do well to remember that Beijing is no less active in trying to play the United States card.

Moreover, the present Chinese leadership's objectives are often much more ambitious than those the American administration can afford to set itself.

It certainly cannot be regarded as a chance coincidence that this active aggression against Socialist Vietnam was committed by China immediately after the return of Deng Xiaoping from his official visit to the United States. Little wonder, therefore, that some American periodicals, such as the UNITED STATES NEWS & WORLD REPORT, didn't mince their words in referring to China's aggression against Vietnam as the first result of the China card being played. What's more, the weekly remarked, it appeared to have been Beijing that shuffled the deck on this occasion.

It certainly remains a fact that the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the United States was regarded by the present Beijing leadership as encouragement to activate its hegemony-seeking policy in Asia. Furthermore, the anti-Soviet accent of Beijing's course can in no way serve as a guarantee that China's expansion will not be directed against other nations. This is one of the main lessons of Beijing's perfidious aggression towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

As it was said in President Brezhnev's message to President Carter, the Soviet Government is carefully following how the relations between the United States and China shape up in practice, and it will draw appropriate conclusions from this for its own policy.

MOSCOW REPORTS U.S. DEVELOPING NEW ANTITANK WEAPON

LD102350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a U.S. Defense Department report, American laboratories are working on creating a new antitank weapon. Instead of an explosive, it will use electric power to launch its missiles. In order to develop new types of arms the Pentagon intends to ask Congress for $462 million for fiscal 1980.

U.S. SPY FLIGHTS TAKING OFF FROM BRITISH TERRITORY

LD111830 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] U.S. U-2 and SR-71 spy planes are carrying out reconnaissance flights [razvedyvatelnyye polety] from British bases, THE OBSERVER newspaper reports. [Word indistinct] of the planes, according to informed sources, continues the paper, are piloted by British military pilots. THE OBSERVER points out that, in particular, flights have taken place to collect by electronic means, intelligence data [razvedyvatelnyye dannyye] about countries of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and also to overfly the Near East countries.

The paper recalls that the British Ministry of Defense recently admitted that U-2 aircraft fly to Britain from time to time and, apart from this, that they operate from the RAF Akrotiri base on Cyprus, but denied that British pilots are taking part in these spy operations. However, according to one Ministry of Defense employee, THE OBSERVER writes in connection with this that Britain has from the very start been an active participant in the U-2 program and some of its aircraft were based in Britain and on Cyprus. Some U-2s were delivered to Britain or to the British base in Akrotiri in parts and were then assembled there on the spot. Anglo-U.S. aerial reconnaissance cooperation, the paper writes, consists, in particular, in this: A spy flight takes off from British territory once a week, on average.

UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION FORECAST IN U.S. PRESS

LD112242 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New York, March 11, TASS--Clouds are gathering over the economic horizon of the United States. In expert opinion, the United States is steadily heading towards a new economic recession. As the Department of Labour said, the unemployment rate in February was 5.8 percent. The newspaper New York TIMES points out that unemployment in the country has actually not reduced since last summer, invariably remaining at the level of a little less than six percent. Prospects in the field of employment have become even worse for many categories of the working people.

The unemployment rate among the coloured population, particularly among young black Americans, is very high. It jumped up to 35.5 per cent in February from 32.7 per cent in January. The situation in the field of employment has also deteriorated in some areas of the country. Thus, in New Jersey State, for example, the unemployment rate has grown from 6.8 per cent to 7.6 per cent. According to a report in the newspaper DAILY WORLD, there are nearly 6 million unemployed in the USA at present.

Wholesale prices, which the press describes as "barometre of inflation" are incessantly growing. Comparing the growth of prices in January and in February, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out that the wholesale prices grew at an average rate of 13 per cent a year. The prices of foodstuffs--meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are growing particularly rapidly. Economic experts are seriously concerned over the growth of prices, writes the Washington POST. In their opinion the situation is fraught with an inevitable new economic recession.

Many experts are expressing open discontent with the measures by means of which the U.S. administration is trying to take the country out of the economic impasse. G. Ford, former U.S. President, described the administration's economic policy as disastrous for the Americans. He said that the country may be faced with a serious depression already in the near future.

SOVIET, U.S. SCIENTISTS CONFER ON SOCIAL SCIENCES DATA

LD091321 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Meeting of USSR and U.S. Scientists"]

[Text] A Soviet-U.S. seminar on questions of information and documentation in social sciences has completed its work in Moscow at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Scientific Information on the Social Sciences. It was held in the context of the permanent agreement on cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the National Council of Learned Societies [Amerikanskiy Sovet Poznavatelnykh Obshchestv]. The aim of the seminar was mutual familiarization with the organization of scientific information on the social sciences in the USSR and the United States and the identification of possible paths for the development of cooperation in this sphere. This cooperation will promote the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Final Act.

The U.S. delegation is made up of professors and experts in social and political sciences, information, and library science, including experts from the U.S. Library of Congress and major universities, such as Stanford, Princeton and others. The delegation is headed by Professor Jerome (Klabb), director of Michigan University's interuniversity political and social research consortium.

BEIJING WALLPOSTER QUESTIONS CHINA'S PRO-U.S. STAND

OW101906 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 10 Mar 79 OW

[Report on a wallposter of a Beijing machinery plant worker commenting on the Chinese leaders' attempt to describe the United States as a "heaven of democracy" and "helpers of China's development"]

[Text] In order to render service to U.S. imperialism, the present Beijing leaders have tried their utmost to describe the United States as a bright society where the masses of ordinary working people and the monopoly ruling bourgeoisie enjoy equal rights. Obviously, the Beijing ruling clique has completely neglected the true feelings of the broad masses of the Chinese working people.

For instance, a wallposter that appeared in Beijing recently pointed out: "What we see from the modern history of the United States is massacres of American Indians, the black slave trade and ruthless exploitation of the vital interests of the Chinese laborers and people living in U.S. possessions. In 1950, U.S. troops invaded our country in an attempt to strangle the young governments of China and Korea. The United States also stationed troops in Taiwan to support Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary rule there. As a result, the goal of both the Chinese and Korean motherlands for reunification has not yet been fulfilled by either." The wallposter asked the Beijing leaders whether these acts should be regarded as acts of democracy by a democratic country.

The wallposter further pointed out: "In order to support the puppet regimes of Ngo Dinh Diem and Nguyen Van Thieu, the United States sent some 400,000 soldiers to Vietnam and adopted the most barbarous methods to wage a war against the Vietnamese people. Can this be called an act of democracy by a democratic country? Backed by U.S. imperialism, a coup was launched late last year [as heard] by the reactionary forces of Chile to overthrow the legitimate government elected by the people. President Allende was killed in the coup, and the country has been ruled by the U.S. puppet Pinochet ever since. Can this be called democracy? If we study modern world history, we will have no trouble discovering that the United States and the most reactionary, furious forces have colluded with each other. The United States has [words indistinct]. In view of these facts, is it a mistake to label U.S. imperialism as the international gendarme? Can we believe that the U.S. imperialists have changed their stand and no longer support the most reactionary, furious forces in the world? The Republic of South Africa is the most ruthless racist country in the capitalist world, and the United States is the only major power that provides South Africa with tremendous political, economic and military support. In order to continue its aggressive policy, Israel still refuses to withdraw its troops from occupied Arab lands, making several million refugees from Palestine and other Arab nations homeless. However, it is none other than the United States which has continued to provide Israel with political, economic and military support. Why should our leaders try so hard to praise the U.S. imperialists? [passage indistinct]

The wallposter pointed out: "We have been told by our leaders that the Soviet Union is China's principal enemy. This is an out-and-out lie or a rumor. The common stand of our leaders today completely corresponds with the interests of imperialism the world over. This is very harmful to the Chinese people, and the Chinese working masses will suffer from this stand. Before it is too late, we must, without delay, restore our friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This will determine which road China will take and whether or not we can achieve the four modernizations."

A report on the second and concluding part of this wallposter will be broadcast tomorrow on this program.

PRC'S ECONOMIC POLICY UNDERCUT BY MILITARISM

OW1019 44 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 9 Mar 79 OW

[Dmitriyev commentary: "Close Collusion With Imperialist Reactionary Forces"]

[Excerpts] In recent days, as the Chinese leaders were carrying out a large-scale war of aggression against Socialist Vietnam, representatives of capitalist countries' monopoly organizations arrived in Beijing one after another for visits. Among them were EEC representative Jenkins [words indistinct] and U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal. They all stated that they play to greatly develop their trade and economic cooperation with the Chinese Government Their visits took place precisely at a time when the Chinese rulers were spreading death and sabotage on Vietnamese soil.

The Chinese leaders are badly in need of material support from imperialist countries. They clearly understand that if they depended only on their own strength, they could not implement the policy hidden by the "four modernizations" slogan. [passage indistinct]

According to calculations by foreign experts, including experts of the Japanese Economic Research Institute, China has to pay between $4 and $5 billion to capitalist countries each year as total annual installment payments plus interest. Dear listeners, so you can more clearly understand how large this sum of money is, we would like to make a comparison: This sum of money is more than double China's present foreign exchange reserves.

Certainly, China can repay its financial debts by exporting commodities. But in order to do this, China must at least double its present volume of exports in the next few years. This is possible only if China's economy develops under a peaceful policy instead of along a militarist road. But the Beijing leaders are not planning to change their policy, and the events of the past few days have again confirmed this. Consequently, the capitalist countries today understand more and more clearly that China is an unreliable financial companion. But it seems that they have agreed to accept political assurances in exchange. One of the political assurances is China's open hostility against the world socialist system. The most recent, more ignominious example of hostility is China's large-scale aggression against Vietnam. The present Chinese militarists have (?utterly) disregarded the interests of the Chinese people and China's (?duty) to build socialism in peace through neighborliness, friendship and cooperation with all its neighboring countries.

The Chinese leaders are willing to play the role of the U.S. imperialists [words indistinct] not long ago in Vietnam. This policy has nothing whatsoever in common with the economic interests of the Chinese working people and China's true national interests.

FURTHER COMMENT ON PRC'S INVASION OF VIETNAM

Military Operations Continue

LD112220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] On 8, 9 and 10 March Chinese aggressive troops delayed their withdrawal and, at the same time, embarked on a number of attacks on many points and sectors.

This is reported in a statement by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV, distributed in Hanoi. Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone:

It is now less than a week since the XINHUA agency, citing the PRC Government's decision, announced the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory to the confines of their own border. Eyewitnesses, observing the development of events on the spot, assert that some sort of movement of Chinese troops from the south to the north is indeed taking place. However, at the same time, the troops of the interventionists remain in Vietnam's border regions, and military operations are continuing.

In essence, only scorched earth, wrecked enterprises, blown up bridges, destroyed roads, burned-down houses--this is what is left in places the Chinese are withdrawing from. This is what, in fact, the real picture looks like. However, the factual picture also has a political side which is of importance not only for the present day but also for the future. First of all, it is symptomatic that by announcing their troop withdrawal decision the Chinese Government, or, to be more precise, the XINHUA agency citing the government, has in essence called into doubt the historical border between China and Vietnam.

More than that, China reserves the right to repeat the aggression--an unheard-of right. There is another important political aspect in all these events; In Beijing they are beginning to make persistent assertions that it is now urgently necessary to push through with the modernization of the army and to prepare for war. These assertions are being made to the accompaniment of drumbeat noise about some kind of successes of the Chinese troops. Strictly speaking, attempts are being made to use these successes as a cover for the victory that never was.

Here we have a direct appeal, an address to the West, for military cooperation between China and the Western powers to develop at a faster rate. In this case we can clearly see that the development of events in Southeast Asia turns this zone into a region of permanent instability, according to the logic of the Beijing authorities as applied to the field of political consequences. This is in the first place. As for a more far-reaching perspective, China's actions are creating a threat to peace, because an attempt to push through an arms race, in cooperation with the West is, beyond a dou't, an attempt which is extremely harmful for the interests of peace and international security.

But there exists another political line [ryad]: One would like to name one phenomenon here, namely that the past days and weeks, since the start of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam have led to the front of solidarity with fighting Vietnam growing and becoming stronger.

The danger that one is conscious of is a lesser danger [phrase as received], to say nothing of the fact that the solidarity of progressive democratic forces throughout the world is a factor of determining consequences in solving the destinies of world affairs.

PRC Seeks To Spread War to Laos

LD112151 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] News agencies report that the situation along the Sino-Lao border continues to worsen as China has deployed several army divisions there. Radio Moscow observer Igor Dmitriyev writes in this connection:

The situation there resembles that on the Sino-Vietnamese border prior to the Chinese invasion. As in Vietnam Beijing uses its nationals who either live or work in Laos to stir unrest among some tribes. Last month Laos brought up this issue but apparently several thousand Chinese workers continued carrying out Beijing's orders. Laos is said to have ordered their expulsion. As a justification of a possible attack against Laos Beijing has issued a warning for Laos not to meddle in the war. However all that country wants is to live peacefully in its independence and territorial integrity. This was stated by the Lao press. Similar sentiments were expressed by the Kampuchean news agency and radio about their own country that has been ruled by a pro-Beijing regime for 3 long, terrible years.

Speculating about Chinese intentions with regard to Laos foreign observers seem to agree that they are basically the same as those pursued by Beijing's invasion of Vietnam. One of them is what the Chinese leadership cynically refers to as punishment for refusing to toe its line. Laos as well as Vietnam and Kampuchea are seen in Beijing as an obstacle to its political, economic and territorial expansion in Southeast Asia. Another objective may be an effective show of force to convince some newly-found sympathizers of the West that China is capable of ruling the whole region with an iron fist, being a true master there.

However these plans were foiled by the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and the Lao authorities have voiced determination that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam would be defeated completely.

Beijing's attempts to spread the war in Indochina are almost a carbon copy of the tactics adopted by the United States during the Vietnam war. To crush the resistance in Indochina, Washington also struck against Laos and Cambodia, as Kampuchea was then called, while beefing up its armed forces in Vietnam.

WFTU URGES ARMS, STRATEGIC MATERIALS EMBARGO ON PRC

LD061508 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague, March 6, TASS--The World Federation of Trade Unions has called for an embargo to be placed on deliveries of arms and strategic materials to China.

In the face of the mounting Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, mankind realizes that its further expansion might create a direct threat to world peace, says that organisation's statement that has been published here. It is necessary to prevent the Chinese Government's intentions to build up its aggressive potential, to terminate deliveries of any weapons and strategic materials to that country.

The World Federation of Trade Unions urges the working people and their trade unions in the whole world to fight most effectively for termination of such deliveries to China.

KADAR ENDS MOSCOW VISIT; SEEN OFF BY BREZHNEV

LD071425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party who has been in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee on a friendly visit, today visited the Olympic village. He inspected a number of buildings under construction for the 1980 Olympics. The same day Janos Kadar left for home. At the Belorussian station, bedecked with state flags of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, he was seen off by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrades Blatov and Falin, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU; and other officials. Among the send-off party was Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

SOLOMENTSEV LEADS USSR DELEGATION TO LEIPZIG FAIR

LD101020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation headed by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today left Moscow for the GDR to take part in the Leipzig international spring fair.

TASS CITES GDR TV STATEMENT BY NATO DEFECTOR

LD092002 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, March 9, TASS--Former member of the staff of NATO's International Secretariat in Brussels Ursel Lorenzen who crossed over to the GDR a few days ago, made a statement to the GDR television about the reasons for her decision. I go convinced of NATO's aggressive and inhuman essence, she said. I realized that NATO's activity is aimed at preparation for war. This could not go together with my notions of humaneness. Therefore, I found my way into the GDR, she said. NATO's International Secretariat is a huge apparatus, U. Lorenzen said. I witnessd how military-political espionage information is concentrated and processed there, how aggressive plans envisaging also the use of atomic weapons are drawn up. I made my decision also due to the latest publications which reported that NATO's Secretary General Luns is a former fascist. It is he precisely who was and remains one of the masterminds of NATO's bellicose policy. High ranking officials of the bloc, U. Lorenzen said, actually back Beijing in its aggressive war against Vietnam. They openly expressed the hope that Vietnam "will be defeated."

BRIEFS

WRITERS PROTOCOL WITH SFRY--A protocol on cooperation between the Unions of Writers and the Unions of Translators of the USSR and of Yugoslavia for 1979 was signed in Moscow today. For the USSR the protocol was signed by Nikolay Fedorenko, secretary of administration of the USSR Union of Writers and for Yugoslavia by Tomislav Ketig, vice president of the Federation of Yugoslav authors and head of the Yogosalv Writers' Delegation, and by Vladimir Gerik, a representative of the Federation of Associations and Societies of Literary Translators of Yugoslavia. Among those present were Tasko Georgievski, chairman of the Foreign Commission of the Federation of Macedonian Writers, and Milana Cijakovic, secretary of the Federation of Serb Translators. The signing ceremony was also attended by Marko Pesic, minister-counsellor of the SFRY Embassy in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD]

NATO 'SHOCK' AT NAZI ALLEGATIONS AGAINST JOSEPH LUNS DERIDED

LD091529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 8 LD

[Unattributed "Rejounder": "A Memory Failure" from the "World Today" roundup of international news stories compiled by B. Rodinov]

[Text] Dutch NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has his back against the wall. Director of the State Military Documentation Institute L. de Jong has shown him archive files in which it is written in black and white that for 3 years Luns was a member of the Nazi "National Socialist Movement" Party. What did NATO's highest official do on seeing himself in the official lists? No, he did not beat his brow and say that he had clean forgotten this detail from his biography. Nor did he start claiming that he had been slandered. He passed the buck to his brother, on whose initiative, supposedly, he--Joseph Luns--was enrolled as a Nazi...They married me off while I was out chopping wood, as the old saying goes.

Even if you accept this version, the question of the brother who was so active a member of the "National Socialist Movement" that he enrolled all his fellows in it, none of whom protested, remains. The perfidious brother now lives in the FRG and Luns has promised to get in touch with him, no doubt so that like a true kinsman he can get the secretary general out of a hole. And a dirty and deep hole it is, too. The reports about Luns' Nazi past have, as AFP put it, "really shocked NATO headquarters in Brussels." Come off it, gentlemen! Is this the first time that former Nazis have occupied high positions in the West's militarist system? We would add that the "shock" has not prevented Luns from heading the NATO Wintex-Cimex '79 maneuvers which began on 6 March.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NETHERLANDS 5 MARCH

LD081153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation comprising Ye. I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade (delegation head); S.V. Mitroshin, secretary of Voronezhskiy Obkom; and D.N. Mochalin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee International Department sector, left Moscow 5 March for Amsterdam at the invitation of the Netherlands Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation arrived in the Netherlands that same day. It was met at the airport by (K. Khoogkamp), member of the Netherlands Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and others.

SOVIET RELIGIOUS LEADERS ADDRESS CONDOLENCES TO VATICAN

LD101748 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 10, TASS--Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia addressed a telegram of condolences to Pope John Paul the Second in connection with the death of Cardinal Jean Villot, secretary of state of Vatican.

Apart from it, chairman of the Department of Church Foreign Relations of the Moscow Patriarchy Metropolitan of Kruititskiyand Kolomna Juvenaliy expressed his profound condolences in the telegrams addressed to Cardinal Bishop Carlo Confalonieri, dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, to Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, chairman of the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, and Archbishop Agostinho Casaroli, secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON CARTER TRIP; EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI PEACE

Carter-As-Sadat Talks Begin

LD091844 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

["Washington's Dangerous Designs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, March 9, TASS--Talks between President of the United States Carter and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat began here in the atmosphere of utter secrecy. The official aim of the talks is overcoming of the stalemate in the Egyptian-Israeli separate bargaining and achievement of the speediest conclusion of the so-called "peace treaty" between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Taking part in the talks from the U.S. side are Defence Secretary Harold Brown, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The first meeting between the presidents was held yesterday. After that, U.S. official spokesman said that it is yet too early to say if success will be achieved.

When the talks in Egypt are over, the President of the United States will go to Israel to have a meeting with Premier Begin.

Beirut, March 9, TASS--Seeking to speed up the conclusion of the separate deal between Israel and Egypt, the United States is aggravating the situation in the Middle East, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party N. Shawi said in an interview with Lebanese newsmen. I am convinced, he stressed, that the results of the trip of the President of the United States to Cairo and Jerusalem will have an immediate and pernicious effect on the present political situation in Lebanon, will lead to the stepping up of provocations of the Israeli military against the Lebanese people. Israel being encouraged by the United States interferes openly in our internal affairs, gives direct assistance and support to the Lebanese separatists. It intends to establish control over the south of Lebanon which, naturally, threatens unity and independence of our country.

Damascus, March 9, TASS--The meetings of As-Sadat and Begin with President of the United States Carter have the purpose of splitting unity of Arab ranks and of concluding a perfidious separate deal, said Syria's President Hafiz al-Azad. Not heeding numerous calls of Arab countries to give up the capitulatory course As-Sadat threw himself into the enemy's embrace. He obeyed those who press for capitulation not only of the Egyptian regime, but also of all Arab peoples in the expectation that other countries will follow Egypt along the road of humiliation.

Results of Talks

LD101938 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, March 10, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has completed his talks with Egyptian President As-Sadat and is leaving tonight for Israel. The President went on a trip to the Middle East with the aim of invigorating the protracted Egyptian-Israeli separate talks and persuading Cairo and Tel Aviv to conclude at the earliest date a bilateral deal on the basis of the anti-Arab accords signed at Camp David last September. Upon completion of his meeting with the U.S. President, As-Sadat told newsmen that Egypt and Israel were already on the threshold of signing a peace treaty. He described the differences remaining between Cairo and Tel Aviv as ridiculous and stressed that agreement had not been got only on a few words from the text of the treaty. Thus, As-Sadat has again displayed his readiness to conclude a deal with Israel. The pronouncements by the U.S. officials accompanying President Carter were more cautious. They stressed the "friendly" atmosphere, in which the talks were held, and the striving of the sides to bring to a logical end the process that was started by As-Sadat's capitulatory trip to occupied Jerusalem in November 1977.

In saying so, they, however, admitted that "difficulties" still remained in the way towards signing an Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty.

The view is expressed in the local journalistic circles that "pessimism" of this kind is simply a tactical subterfuge designed to underscore the "intransigence" of As-Sadat, who allegedly does not agree to any principled concessions. Such tactics was already used at the tripartite meeting at Camp David.

The talks between J. Carter and As-Sadat were held in an atmosphere of top secrecy, but it is known that they covered the so-called "compromise" proposals of the U.S. These proposals, as political observers point out, actually do not concern the essence of the problem and are aimed only at using more evasive wordings for the provisions of the draft treaty, to which Cairo cannot openly agree for purely tactical reasons.

The talks also covered wider issues, in the first place measures for strengthening the military strategic positions of the United States in the Middle East. Thus, in particular, the sides examined the possibility of placing under U.S. control the military airfields in Sinai Peninsula after the withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from there.

Peace Not U.S. Preoccupation

LD092310 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World Program" presented by Vladmir Bilyakov]

[Text] President Carter's visit to Egypt continues. Attention is drawn to the fact that the visit is being accompanied by measures aimed at strengthening the U.S. military presence in the Middle East. In addition to the 11 naval warships anchored off the shores of the Arabian Peninsula, a new group headed by the aircraft carrier Constellation has sailed for that area from the Philippines. The U.S. nuclear cruiser Virginia has arrived at Alexandria on a 4-day visit to Egypt. It appears that the choice of timing for the visit of the U.S. cruiser to the Egyptian port is not a coincident.

The truth of the matter is that this points to the main reason for the U.S. President's visit to the Middle East: to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Middle East to consolidate the U.S. position in the area shaken after the victory of the Iranian revolution.

It is no accident that the U.S. press has written a great deal about the military aspects of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty being drafted while at the same time discussing the progress of the talks in Egypt. For example, the New York TIMES and the New York DAILY NEWS talk about the existence of plans to place the Israeli military air base in Sinai under the U.S. control after the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from this area. The New York DAILY NEWS notes that the United States is at present looking at Israel's proposal concerning the question of granting the U.S. 6th Fleet's vessels the right to use the Israeli port of Haifa as its principal base.

It is clear that the plan to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Middle East has no relationship whatsoever with the task of establishing peace in this area. Such a task is not a U.S. preoccupation. As the Washington POST said yesterday, President Carter did not arrive in the Middle East to solve the Palestinian issue. Ignoring this issue is equivalent to the lack of a desire to settle the Middle East conflict generally. The United States wants to substitute for a settlement in this area the formation of a military alliance between Egypt and Israel, under its auspices, which can safeguard imperialist interests in the Middle East. And it is for this reason that President Carter's visit has given rise to wide protests from Arab public opinion, which has perceived the danger of the U.S. plans with regard to the destiny of the Arab national liberation.

U.S. Imperialist Designs

LD102323 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] U.S. President Carter ends his talks in Egypt today and will leave later for Israel. It is clear from news agency reports that the chief executive of the U.S. administration is concentrating his efforts on speeding up the conclusion of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, in a speech in Alexandria yesterday, stated that the possibility of President as-Sadat accompanying President Carter to Israel has not been ruled out.

President as-Sadat has expressed his readiness to sign the peace treaty with Israel, despite protests that are sweeping through the Arab world. And although the participants in the separate talks never stop talking about peace, in actuality they are getting further and further away from the Arab peoples' demands and the interests of true peace in the Middle East. One cannot fail to mention what Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party had to say in a Knesset speech. He said it has become increasingly clear today that at Camp David they did not talk about peace but they talked about establishing U.S. military bases and a military alliance, a matter which is considered a conspiracy threatening the security and independence of all the countries in the area. Meir Vilner said Israel and Egypt, according to this plan, have to play the role of U.S. policeman toward the peoples and independent states in the Middle East, the gulf and Africa.

The fact that these evaluations are correct is confirmed by newspaper reports, including U.S. newspapers, on the essence of the talks President Carter is holding during his current Middle East tour. The main subject, taking priority, is the question of expanding U.S. military presence in the Middle East as a direct result of the separate peace agreement expected to be concluded between Egypt and Israel. It is not coincidental that the Washington POST should point out that if the agreement is completed, the United States will fully benefit

Another question that is no less significant is that Washington is currently formulating plans to use force against the Arab states who may try to resist the separate U.S.-Israeli [as heard] deal. The Washington POST has particularly noted that the authors of U.S. strategy are preparing emergency plans, including a plan for a joint U.S.-Israeli operation aimed at guaranteeing the continuous flow of Saudi oil into the United States if Saudi Arabia tries to use oil as a weapon against the United States.

This is the path Washington wants to follow to compel Saudi Arabia and all the other Arab states to accept President as-Sadat's surrender to Israel and its protectors across the ocean. This is the path the United States wants to follow to establish a so-called peace in the Middle East by maintaining Israel's aggressive gains and by insuring U.S. imperialist domination in this area.

Gerasimov on Outcome

LD102028 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] U. S. President Carter continues his visit to the Middle East. The American President is trying to break the deadlock in the separate peace talks between Egypt and Israel and have a bilateral treaty signed in the end. Details from our correspondent Kim Gerasimov:

The official Egyptian press has described the American President's visit as a mission of peace. But it is exactly the prospects of peace--not for a separate peace with Israel denounced by the majority of the Arab countries--but for a real, just and lasting peace in the Middle East that cause doubts here. Journalistic and diplomatic circles predict another outburst of protests in the Middle East, a bigger one than that which followed the signing of the Camp David agreements. The Egyptians have their own doubts too. They feel that President Carter has made too big a personal political stake to leave Egypt and Israel empty-handed. That implies that he will be pressing in every way possible for concessions by the signatories to the Camp David agreements. (?Yet) the Egyptians are used for a long time now to being the only ones who are constantly urged to make concessions, not Israel.

Many observers believe that Cairo's surrender is inevitable. They assume at the same time that Cairo will try to play up the internal political difficulties of the American President, who, as everybody here openly says, desperately need a major diplomatic breakthrough for next year's presidential elections. Observers believe Cairo is likely to try to sell a withdrawal from its last positions at as high a price as possible. Doubts about the consequences of the U.S President's so-called peace mission for the prospects of genuine peace in the Middle East are worse, because the mission is accompanied by the dispatch of an American naval task force armed with nuclear missiles to the shores of the Arabian Peninsula. Besides that, the Western press admits that the main element of President Carter's tour is not simply to get a treaty signed between Egypt and Israel, but to strengthen the shaky pillars of the American influence in the Middle East, as a result of the Iranian events. But it is believed that the ultimate goal may become the creation of a new military alliance with the involvement of the United States, Israel and Egypt, although the alliance may not officially be finalized.

The Washington strategists would also like to involve Saudi Arabia in the alliance. However, for a country that is regarded as the keeper of Islam's sacred places, this step would amount actually to a political suicide in the present conditions. The anti-imperialist sentiments in the Middle East are running so high now that even the conservative Arab regimes cannot ignore them. (?That means) Washington's attempts to impose an American scenario on developments in the Middle East will undoubtedly come up against strong resistance in that region.

Militarist Considerations

ID121117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 79 p 3 ID

[V. Vinogradov article under "Our Commentary" rubric: "Urgent Trip"]

[Text] The foreign news agencies and press have reported as a sensational news item the United States' resumption of "shuttle diplomacy" in the Near East and the fact that the U.S. President himself has set off to advance by his "personal efforts," the stalled separate bargaining between Egypt and Israel. The extremely hasty nature of this trip is obvious. It was announced on Monday, and by Wednesday J. Carter was already on his way to Cairo. This attests to the great significance Washington attaches to reaching a separate deal.

The trip was preceded by a White House meeting between J. Carter and Israeli Premier M. Begin, who consulted for 4 days on ways to overcome the deadlock at the Egyptian-Israeli talks. It was reported that at the meeting the U.S. side made "several proposals" aimed at eliminating individual differences between Tel Aviv and Cairo. Although nothing is yet being announced about the nature of these proposals, all indications point toward a U.S. attempt to achieve the signing of a separate treaty come what may. The essence of these proposals can be judged by statements in the U.S. press, which has written that "the White House's actions and statements in the past few days leave the evident impression that the administration has decided to put pressure on As-Sadat to sign the treaty now."

The haste with which the United States is pushing through the signing of a separate treaty between Israel and Egypt is caused by the changing situation in the region engendered by the fall of the pro-U.S. regime in Iran. Washington is rushing not only to formalize an Egyptian-Israeli alliance but also to use it to strengthen its strategic positions in the region. This is pointed out in particular by the New York DAILY NEWS, which wrote that Carter has gone to the Near East "to the accompaniment of talk that the United States may acquire military bases in Egypt and Israel." Washington needs the bases to bring further pressure to bear on the Arab countries. This is also borne out by the fact that Carter is accompanied on his Near East tour by Pentagon chief H. Brown, who very recently held talks there on increasing military presence.

So it transpires that while the overwhelming majority of Arab countries are making considerable efforts to attain a just and lasting peace in the Near East, the White House administration is leading matters toward aggravation of the Near East situation and to where the United States can strengthen its Near East positions. Nor can we fail to see that these plans totally ignore the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The actions Washington has been undertaking in the Near East in the past few days show that it has no interest in going halfway toward satisfying the aspirations of the Arab peoples who want a lasting and just settlement of the Near East problem but is interested in strengthening its own militarist positions in this part of the world.

'Tangle of Contradictions'

ID111910 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Mar 79 ID

[Text] President as-Sadat couldn't conceal behind smiles at the farewell ceremony the apparent anxiety shared by their [unspecified] advisers and assistants. The talks were held in secrecy and their result is not clear yet. No one knows what concessions Cairo has agreed to make or whether Israel will find them sufficient. Only after the talks with Prime Minister Begin, President Carter said, we'll learn what our chances are.

Israeli leaders have time and again stressed they would only accept a document that would be in essence a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, which actually means it would be a treaty encroaching on the sovereignty of Egypt detrimental to its agreements with other Arab states and reaffirming the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the lands that are Palestinian by right.

It isn't clear whether Begin and his cabinet would agree to the deceptive phraseology under which their partners at Camp David are trying to mask the separatist essence of the treaty. The impression remains that the Middle Eastern knot is still the tangle of contradictions it has been.

Meanwhile reports are coming in from the Arab world about protests against the coming deal. Judging by them, the peoples of the Middle East do not intend to reconcile themselves with it.

Carter, Begin Talks

ID111123 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 11 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Beirut, March 11 TASS--U.S. President James Carter and Prime Minister of Israel M. Begin continue talks in Jerusalem, it is reported from that city. The U.S. President, now on a Middle East tour, is trying in every way to persuade Egypt and Israel to conclude as soon as possible a separate deal on the basis of expansion of U.S. military presence in the region.

Widespread Protests

LD111247 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Amman, March 11, TASS--The U.S. President James Carter's arrival in Israel met with widespread protests of the population of the occupied Arab territories. All shops, schools and institutions on the Western Bank of the Jordan are closed, with their staff going on strike in protest against the trip by the head of the U.S. administration and his insistent attempts to speed up the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. Mass demonstrations of Arab residents took place in Ramallah, Hebron and other towns of the Western Bank.

In Jerusalem where James Carter is now, unprecedented measures of security were taken. The Israeli police and troops were alerted. The streets are being patrolled by reinforced police. Arab residents are prohibited to go out of doors on pain of severe punishment. New mass arrests were made among Arab population.

Timoshkin on Arab Reaction

LD092250 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] I would not be exaggerating if I said that the mission of President Carter, who is currently holding talks with President as-Sadat, is the chief topic for discussion by Arab media. This is due to the extremely dangerous aims--to the Arabs--which prompted the U.S. President to take the risk and offer his personal assistance to Egypt and Israel to conclude peace between them, as he put it. The U.S. President pointed out that he took upon himself the task of guaranteeing the interests which are extremely important to the United States in the area.

It has been noted that these words assumed the nature of complete frankness. Irrespective of their leanings, Arab newspapers have been unanimous in pointing out that the main aim of Carter's mission is to finally bury the Palestinian issue, and to completely separate Egypt from the rest of the Arab world. This is what the United States and its Zionist agents in the Middle East need to safeguard and broaden the positions of U.S. imperialism in the area after their almost complete collapse resulting from the victory of the popular revolution in Iran.

With the downfall of the shah's regime, U.S. imperialism has lost a loyal policeman, whereas the Arabs have gained a strong ally. A number of newspapers in various parts of the Arab world point out that Washington is hastening the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli deal so as to establish a new military and political alliance in the area under its auspices to include, before anyone else, Egypt and Israel. The main task of this aggressive alliance will be to prevent a repetition of events in the Middle East such as those in Iran. What will this lead to? It will lead only to more tension in the area. This view is gaining a foothold even among those people in the Arab world who support the pro-U.S. policy. The UAE newspaper AL-ITTIHAD says that the policy of separate deals and surrender followed by the Egyptian leadership toward the United States and Israel can lead nowwhere except to another explosion in the Arab world. Therefore the current policy of President as-Sadat is being strongly condemned in the Arab world. The Kuwaiti AL-QABAS wrote yesterday that if the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement is signed, in spite of everything, then the Arabs must adopt the same attitude toward As-Sadat as they adopt toward Menahem Begin. The Arabs are today warning Washington and Cairo quite strongly against the dangerous consequences these two may have to face as a result of signing the separate agreement with Israel. The Kuwaiti AL-HADAF says that the Arabs will not stand with arms folded to confront the treacherous conspiracy being hatched against them. The Arabs are reminding the Egyptian president once again that no one has given him the right to speak in their name.

And on this, AL-ITTIHAD said yesterday that the Arab-Israeli conflict does not concern only Cairo and Tel Aviv, but it also concerns the interests of all Arabs without exception, including the Egyptian people.

Today, voices are persistently being raised in the Arab world calling for the application of political and economic sanctions against the Egyptian regime. This will be in accordance with the Baghdad summit conference resolutions. These sanctions include expulsion of Egypt from the Arab League, breaking off all relations with Cairo and stopping economic and financial aid which Egypt receives from the Arab oil-producing states. At the same time, the PLO and the progressive and patriotic forces in Lebanon and the progressive Arab states have called on the popular masses in the Arab world to voice their protest against the U.S. President's mission and as-Sadat's capitulationist policy.

The Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH thinks that all the Arab states should take urgent measures to lay down a joint strategy for the purpose of confronting all those dangers that would result from the conclusion of the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Here, we must briefly explain the stand of the Soviet Union toward the attempts to realize the separate settlement of the Middle East crisis. This stand was explained once again, clearly and firmly, by Leonid Brezhnev in the speech he made at the mass meeting held in Moscow on 2 March during the election campaign. In that speech he said: We call for the realization of lasting peace in the Middle East. We stand quite firmly alongside the legitimate rights of the Arab nations and alongside their struggle to remove the consequences of Israeli aggression, and against imperialist dictates, capitulationist deals and trading with the vital interests of the Arabs.

Pressure on Jordan

LD091510 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The United States is exerting pressure on Jordan in an attempt to draw it to the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. The JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY reports that President Carter sent a message to King Husayn yesterday explaining U.S. policy in the Middle East. Diplomatic quarters in Washington do not consider unlikely the possibility of President Carter visiting this Arab country during his Middle East tour. It is worth mentioning that Jordan refuses to participate in the separate deal and believes that the comprehensive settlement in the Middle East cannot be reached except within the framework of the Geneva conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned.

'Arafat, Peoples' Congress Condemnation

LD111549 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 11, TASS--Despite the fact that Arab peoples rejected resolutely the humiliating Camp David agreements, the United States stubbornly continues plotting to impose capitulation on them, says a message of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat to heads of Arab states.

The aims of the trip of President of the United States Carter to the Middle East contradict the vital interests of Arabs, the message says. Trying to preserve its position in the Middle East at any cost, U.S. imperialism threatens even to use force.

But the time when Arab peoples could be intimidated with the use of gunboat diplomacy has gone, the message says. The Arab nation is now determined to rebuff any intrigues aimed at splitting its unity, at perpetuation of the occupation of Arab lands and strengthening of imperialism's positions in the region.

Washington's attempts to speed up conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal were sharply criticised by different sections of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Efforts of the U.S. administration in the Middle East are aimed at forming a reactionary bloc under the United States auspices, said official representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation M. Labadi. The Palestinian Arab people, he said, rejects the attempts to involve it in the separate bargaining that is being conducted behind the backs of all Arabs.

The Democratic Front of the Liberation of Palestine expressed the resolve to continue the struggle to ensure lawful national rights of the Palestinian Arab people including its right to self-determination and formation of an independent state.

Tripoli, March 11, TASS--The Arab Peoples' Congress urged Arab peoples to rally their ranks in the effort to oppose the striving of the U.S. administration to speed up the formalising of the separate peace between Egypt and Israel.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab Peoples' Congress uniting mass organisations of different Arab countries pointed out in a statement published here that the visit of President of the United States Carter to Egypt and Israel and the build-up of the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf show Washington's desperate attempt to make up for its losses in Iran after the victory of the people's revolution in that country.

London, March 11, TASS--British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Frank Judd stated that the bilateral Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty can never replace the all-embracing Middle East settlement. Speaking at Cambridge University after the trip to Saudi Arabia and Persian Gulf Emirates he said that any settlement in the Middle East should envisage the effective solution of the cardinal problem connected with the ensurance of the Palestinians' rights. To believe that durable peace can be achieved without solution of the Palestinian problem means to disregard reality, he said.

PLO's Qaddumi on As-Sadat's Policy

LD111212 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 11, TASS--The Arab countries resolutely reject the capitulatory policy of the present Egyptian leadership and the Camp David agreements signed by it, says Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the Political Department, in a TASS interview. In Egypt proper, there is growing opposition to the policy of As-Sadat's government. Yet he continues to follow a pro-American course.

In supporting Israel in this separate bargaining, the United States, Faruq Qaddumi stressed, pursues its own selfish aims. This is evidenced, for instance, by the statements made by the U.S. Secretaries of Energy and Defence Schlesinger and Brown who openly threaten to use military force in the region under the pretext of protecting the "vital interests" of the United States.

Washington's actions represent an attempt to revive military blocs in the Middle East and threaten stability and security in the area of the Red Sea. We shall strongly oppose plans for establishing any military pacts in our region, th PLO representative said.

Need For USSR Participation

LD102134 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 10, TASS--The Palestinian people is resolutely protesting against the attempts of the United States to impose on the [words indistinct] called peace settlement meeting the interests of only the United States and Israel and fully disregarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. A statement to this effect was made at a press-conference by H. Husseini, head of the Palestine Information Bureau in Washington. He declared against the intention to settle the Middle East problem without the Soviet Union's participation, and said that this will only be conducive to a heightening of tensions in that area.

At present, he pointed out, the U.S. administration not only makes plans for consolidating the results of the Israeli aggression but also of imposing on the Arab countries U.S. hegemony in that area. It is apparently not accidental that the current visit of U.S. President J. Carter to the Middle East is being held against the background of an open show of force and sabre rattling by Washington. H. Husseini stressed that such a policy cannot contribute to the cause of peace in the Middle East.

PFLP Leader Habash on Trip

LD120802 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 12, TASS--J. Habash, general secretary of the People's Palestine Liberation Front, sharply criticised the United States policy in the Middle East. The current visit by President Carter to Egypt and Israel, he said, is nothing more than an attempt to begin a new onslaught on the interests of the freedom-loving peoples after a crushing defeat of imperialist strategy in Iran. J. Habash criticised the United States for sending the American aircraft carrier Constellation to the Arabian Sea and described this gesture as evidence of Washington's policy of supporting Israel and other reactionary regimes in the Middle East.

Arab World's Negative Reaction

LD112150 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[A. Zlatorunskiy commentary: "We Reject the U.S.-Style Peace"]

[Text] The visit to both Egypt and Israel by U.S. President Jimmy Carter has been truly American-style. The political propaganda for the U.S. President's sudden visit was given precedence in both press and radio. The words "peace and Carter" or "Carter and peace" were being reiterated against the background of photographs taken by hundreds of journalists; triumphal arches; playing orchestras; the citizens of the Egyptian capital, who were dragged out to welcome the noble guest; the emotional speech which Carter made at the Egyptian parliament; the cordial embrace with President as-Sadat in the shadow of the pyramids. To put it briefly, everything was like scenes from an American film for whose production neither the company nor the producer spares any money.

But the clamor which accompanied Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel was in clear contradiction to the twofold reaction in the Arab countries whose fate and future are actually the point in question. These countries are either keeping quiet about the U.S. President's visit, or they are strongly criticizing it.

The Beirut paper IKE writes that the farce of Carter's visit does not befit the circumstances, since the point in question is an extremely serious matter--that is, the Middle East crisis. The newspaper accuses the President of trying to rescue the Camp David agreements and also his personal reputation. This visit, the newspaper adds, is harmful to the Arabs and to the cause of peace.

The general Arab People's Congress, which unifies in its ranks many Arab organizations including the Egyptian progressive organizations, described Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel as being an attempt to take revenge for the failure of the U.S. policy in Iran and is an effort to consolidate U.S. imperialist positions in the Middle East. Observers in the member-states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and PLO give this new U.S. initiative a much more negative description. What is the reason for this reaction?

In his speech at the Egyptian parliament, the U.S. President said that those who denounced the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal were advocates of war; it follows, then, that President Carter himself, As-Sadat's administration and the Israeli Government are advocates of peace. Such a statement invokes a smile. The fact is that matters are much simpler. There is no connection between the U.S. Middle East peace plan and the real, just and comprehensive peace. Regardless of how attractive and how pretty the wrapping of this plan, and regardless of how clamorous its propaganda, the essence of the plan remains unchanged; peace American-style does not resolve the two major issues in the Middle East. This plan in fact disregards the Palestinians' right to self-determination and also their right to set up their national independent state; nor does the plan put an end directly and unconditionally to the effects of the Israeli aggression, as the UN resolutions stipulate. In other words the plan preserves Tel Aviv's right to benefit from the effects of this aggression and contributes to the further worsening of the situation.

After the Iranian revolution, which has dealt a sensitive blow to the positions of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, a trend which the United States used to hide in the past became more obvious in its policy: This is a United States preparedness to increase its military presence. The U.S. secretaries have openly declared the possibility of sending U.S. armed units to the gulf region; for this reason, they have sent part of the U.S. fleet. This shows that these statements are not (?just words). U.S. military aid to Israel is increasing. The question is one of using As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and his readiness to help the United States to better protect U.S. imperialist interests. In short, peace American style has shown to the Arabs more clearly the unsuitable essence of this peace.

These being the circumstances, it is natural that President Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel have aroused negative and natural reactions among the Arabs.

U.S. ACTIVITY, SITUATION IN ARABIAN PENINSULA VIEWED

AWACS Aircraft in Saudi Arabia

LD091256 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 9, TASS--The Pentagon announced that two war planes equipped with the AWACS air warning and control system flew from a U.S. air base in Okinawa to Saudi Arabia. The planes had taken part in recent days in joint American-South Korean military exercises.

A spokesman for the Pentagon said that he "did not know" how long they would be staying in Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Military Aid to YAR

LD101940 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 10, TASS--A representative of the State Department announced that the President of the United States signed a decree on deliveries of U.S.-made armaments to Northern Yemen. It is, specifically, planned to provide 12 F-5 planes, 64 tanks, 50 armoured carriers and other types of armaments.

The New York TIMES writes in this connection that President [word indistinct] by invoking emergency legislation to bypass Congress has approved the plan of military-aid deliveries to Northern Yemen. This plan will allow the delivery to Northern Yemen of 390 million dollars worth of armaments, including F-5 fighter planes and tanks. The deliveries are planned to be made within the next fortnight.

The newspaper quotes an American representative who expressed the wish to remain anonymous as saying that the weapons that are being supplied to Northern Yemen are to be used against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The representative added that American specialists will participate in assembling the equipment and preparing it for use in combat.

It was reported earlier that in order to increase its military presence in the Middle East, the United States sent into the Persian Gulf the aircraft carrier Constellation together with a group of missile-carrying ships.

Aden, March 10, TASS--These actions of the USA in the Middle East reveal again the essence of the aggressive aspirations of U.S. imperialism with regard to Arab peoples in general and the peoples of the two Yemeni states in particular, says a statement of a representative of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen published here.

Democratic Yemen, the statement says, warned many times about the danger of interference of the forces of imperialism and reaction in the internal affairs of the two Yemeni states.

The sending of U.S. warships into the area, the establishment of the airlift for bringing U.S. weapons and military equipment into Northern Yemen reveal the United States interference in the affairs of Northern Yemen; its aggressive aims with regard to Democratic Yemen and other states of the Arabian Peninsula.

The representative of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen said that the actions of the United States aimed at fanning up a conflict between the two Yemeni states have the purpose of creating a new seat of tensions and of distracting the attention of the Arab public from the separate deal between Egypt and Israel, the deal whose conclusion Washington wishes to promote by its intensive efforts.

Losev Commentary

LD120220 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] The Arab League's Council at its meeting in Kuwait has adopted concrete measures to ease tensions in the south of the Arabian Peninsula to prevent the border conflict between North and South Yemen from precipating into a full-scale war. The Council accepted a demand for a cease-fire and a troop withdrawal by both sides and called on the governments of the Yemeni Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to stop propaganda campaigns and restore normal relations including trade. It also asked them to hold a summit meeting to insure complete normalization. This call has received a positive response from the parties immediately involved in the conflict. However, at a time when Arab countries are making energetic efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, the United States has taken steps which can do nothing but aggravate the situation even more.

The Pentagon moved the Constellation aircraft carrier into the Arabian Sea from the Philippines, and a number of warships of the 6th Fleet stationed in the Mediterranean. The United States also moved arms reinforcements into the conflict area. President Carter invoked emergency powers to approve a plan for military reinforcements to be supplied to North Yemen, including F-5 fighters, 64 tanks and other types of weapons worth 390 million dollars. He did so without congressional approval. The United States administration makes no secret of the fact that the weapons are intended for military action against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. According to American newspapers the warplanes to be supplied to North Yemen will be manned by Egyptian and Saudi pilots. In an attempt to justify its provocative moves, Washington claims that Soviet and Cuban specialists and advisers are taking part in the fighting on the (?side) of South Yemen.

No doubt the purveyors of the absurd invention know full well that this is a lie. The Soviet Union and Cuba are consistent in their stand on behalf of normalized relations between the two Yemens since they want to see tranquillity in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. Our country is sincere in its support of concerted Arab efforts to avert the spread of the conflict. Clearly growing tensions in the region (?serve) U.S. military circles, who would like to have an excuse for building up the American military presence in the Middle East. Apparently Washington also has other reasons for fanning the conflict. A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has said the United States aims to create a new seat of tension to distract Arab attention from the all-out American attempt to bring about a separate deal between Egypt and Israel on the anti-Arab foundation of the Camp David agreement.

The Arabs fully realize the dangers of this policy to themselves. It was natural, therefore, that the Kuwait meeting of the Arab League gave priority to the need for Arab solidarity in the struggle against Israeli aggression, and As-Sadat's policy of surrender, although it had been called to discuss the conflict between the two Yemens.

[Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1700 GMT on 10 March reports: "In this perspective the actions currently being taken by the United States assume the character of a blatant provocation, because the United States is trying once again to aggravate the situation in the southern Arabian Peninsula so that it can use this as a pretext for direct military intervention, a matter against which the newspaper L'HUMANITE has warned."]

PDRY Foreign Ministry on U.S. Policy

LD111330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Aden, a spokesman for the PDRY Foreign Ministry has pointed to the danger of imperialist military activity being stepped up in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that recent actions were a confirmation of the United States' aggressive policy towards the countries of the region. Observers are linking his statement with Washington's decision to dispatch the aircraft carrier Constellation, with some 100 aircraft on board, to the Persian Gulf, and a group of warships in escort. The American defence and energy secretaries, Brown and Schlesinger, have recently urged a reinforced military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula under the pretext of protecting vital U.S. interests.

SITUATION IN CHAD CONTINUES TO DETERIORATE

LD092200 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Yaounde, March 9, TASS--According to report from Ndjamena the situation in the capital of the Republic of Chad has aggravated again. The troops of President Felix Malloum and units supporting Premier Hissene Habre that are opposing the president's forces yesterday were exchanging fire from cannons and mortars. The second agreement on ceasefire that was signed in Ndjamena in the past fortnight remained in force for only a few hours. State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Chad Hissene Alkali was killed during one of the exchanges of fire.

Life in Chad's capital has been paralysed. There is a shortage of food and petrol. Europeans, mainly French, (?continue) leaving the country.

The situation is aggravated also by the fact that clashes based on religion have been provoked in some districts of Chad. There is loss of life.

In the meantime the Committee for the Observance of Ceasefire in Ndjamena is making attempts to create between the positions of the conflicting sides a "buffer" zone in which units of Nigerian servicemen are planned to be stationed. The purpose of these efforts is to create the favourable climate for the holding in Kano, north of Nigeria, a conference on problems of achieving national conciliation in Chad under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity. Taking part in the conference will be all the sides concerned from Chad, as well as neighbouring states--Cameroon, Niger, Sudan, Libya.

The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi accused Egypt of interfering in internal affairs of Chad. He said that units of Egyptian troops participated yesterday in a raid on the town of Abeche. Tens of its citizens were killed.

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBEZZLEMENT SCANDAL REPORTED

LD111350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2356 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, March 11, TASS--More and more facts are coming to light concerning the huge expenditure of the bosses of the Republic of South Africa racialist regime of assets from a secret monetary fund created especially by the Pretoria authorities to whitewash before world opinion their apartheid policies.

In an interview with the South African liberal newspaper the RAND DAILY MAIL the former permanent secretary of the Ministry of Information, E. Rhoodi, has stated that all the members of the cabinet knew about such operations connected with this fund.

Having direct control over the money was an unofficial committee which included former Prime Minister Vorster, now the Republic of South Africa president, Finance Minister Horwood and former President Diederichs. Using the secret nature of the fund those in charge of it transfered to their pockets the colossal sum of $70 million.

The exposures have caused embarrassment among the chiefs of the racialist reich. Rhoodi has been made a scapegoat in attempts to hush up the scandal and has been dismissed from the propaganda department. Now, having fled abroad, he has decided to wreak vengeance on his former bosses.

Fearing that further scandalous facts might become public knowledge, the Pretoria bosses tried everything to force Rhoodi to keep quiet. The former boss of the South African secret police, General van den Berg, was hastily sent off to meet him in Paris.

The scale of the corruption and embezzlement of public property have provoked just indignation from the opposition. In an attempt to sooth public opinion, Prime Minister P. Botha has said that he will resign if it is proved that even one of the cabinet members was involved in the scandal. Publishing the latest revelations, the RAND DAILY MAIL calls for the government's immediate resignation.

ZAPU OFFICIAL MSIKA VOWS TO FIGHT TO VICTORY

LD092312 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia 1530 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The secretary general of ZAPU within the Patriotic Front, Joseph Msika, said that the war will continue until Zimbabwe is freed from slavery. Speaking to the reporters of the ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, he said there will be no respite for the Rhodesian Boers, even if they attack neighboring states. There is no going back now--they will inevitably suffer the consequences of their crimes. Even the so-called elections designed to put sell-outs in power will not help, because the people of Zimbabwe have chosen their own way of freeing themselves from slavery. Mr Msika said everyone should forget the so-called internal settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

SMITH'S DETERMINATION NOT ENOUGH TO SUPPRESS STRUGGLE

LD092314 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia 1530 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Boer Ian Smith, in order to gain support from his white colleagues, has promised to do everything in his power to suppress the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. He said this while speaking to reporters of the RAND DAILY MAIL about his forthcoming elections and about the stupid blacks who are selling the land of their birth. But the indigenous people have vowed not to accept this and are supporting the only means open to them--the armed struggle.

CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES CAMBODIAN REGIME

LD111537 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, March 11, TASS--The People's Republic of Congo has recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The statement by the Government of Congo stressed that the Congolese people have always supported the struggle of the peoples of Indochina for freedom, against foreign domination. But the developments in Kampuchea starting from 1975 caused grave concern in the People's Republic of Congo, as the regime, which was in power in that period, did not express the aspirations and interests of the Kampuchean people. The latter was forced to continue the struggle for freedom, for the possibility to build a happy life. This struggle has been successfully completed in a victory of the progressive forces and setting up of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

The statement says that the Government of Congo recognizes the People's Revolutionary Council as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The statement by the government points to the striving of the Congolese people to develop friendly relations and cooperation with the Kampuchean people in the interests of common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PLO OFFICIAL, 'ARAFAT MESSAGE

LD092302 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, March 9, TASS--Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of Angola, received a visiting representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization Abon Nahed, who presented Agostinho Neto with a personal message from the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat. Taking part in the talk between them was Secretary of the MPLA-Workers Party CC for International Affairs Alfonso [name indistinct].

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON KOSYGIN'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Meets With Vajpayee, Desai

LD091224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in India on an official friendly visit, received Yajpayee, Indian minister of external affairs, and had a friendly talk with him on matters of mutual interest.

The same day Comrade Kosygin held a talk with Vice President Jatti of the Republic of India, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

A talk took place between Comrade Kosygin and Prime Minister Desai of India, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and unity of views. They touched on matters of the further development of friendly Soviet-Indian relations, and certain topical international issues.

Kosygin Addresses Parliament

LD091604 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 9, TASS--Not one problem has such a universal and vital nature as the problem of preserving peace, said Aleksey Kosygin, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, speaking today in India's Parliament. He arrived in India for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Indian Government. In this matter, Aleksey Kosygin said, the role of Parliament is particularly important since in this case Parliament can act more confidently than in any other case so as to express national interests. There exists in matters of war and peace the possibility of the widest pooling of efforts of all democratic forces of society and at the same time the possibility of joint actions of parliaments of different countries.

Great strength lies in this, Aleksey Kosygin said. It can successfully oppose the aggressive imperialist circles that engender the arms race, create international tension, threaten the world with a new war. It can restrain the policy of hegemonism and expansionism that is no less dangerous to the cause of peace, the policy whose essence was revealed as a result of China's aggression against Vietnam.

If an armed robber or killer attacks someone, he is tried in every country in all the strictness of law, Aleksey Kosygin said. And this cannot be otherwise. But the question arises what punishment deserves a criminal encroaching on the life of a whole nation, trying to usurp the right to use weapons against other peoples and to decide their destinies as he sees fit. Not one peaceful country, not one honest person should be indifferent when this happens, when the aggressor, showing brazen contempt for human life, for the world public opinion, tramples underfoot international law, the lofty principles of peace and independence, sovereignty and equality, everything that has become a peoples' banner in the struggle against domination and rule, for a better peace and a better future. The times of colonialists are gone never to return. The forces have grown in the world which will not allow this. Among these forces is India, among them is the Soviet Union.

It would be inexcusable not to use even the slightest possibility of cooperation in the struggle against the aggression, against the policy of blackmail and diktat, for the establishment in international relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence, for attainment of the noble goal of entire mankind--durable world peace, he stressed.

On behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union I can declare with full responsibility that any initiative of Parliament of India meeting this goal will be most actively supported by the Soviet Union.

Pointing out that India enjoys a deserved prestige as a great peaceful country in Asia, Aleksey Kosygin went on: India's peaceful foreign policy has invariably the Soviet Union's understanding and support. The coincidence or closeness of the positions of our countries on important matters of international life is the basis of the successful Soviet-Indian cooperation in the sphere of foreign policy. This cooperation has become an important factor of security in Asia and all over the world.

Touching upon the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity, Aleksey Kosygin stressed that "general and complete disarmament is the ultimate aim of the Soviet Union's efforts. At the same time, we are doing everything in our power to implement also separate steps aimed at the ending of the arms race and at achieving disarmament."

The Soviet Union, he said, is prepared to agree on complete ending of further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and armed forces of states having a large military potential and on creating the conditions for their subsequent reduction. On the basis of reciprocity, we agree to stop production of all types of nuclear weapons, to stop production and ban all other types of mass destruction weapons, to ensure that permanent members of the Security Council and also countries connected with them by military agreements keep from building up their armies and from increasing their conventional armaments.

These and other proposals of the Soviet Union, as well as specific steps at the talks on disarmament under way now create a good foundation for curbing the arms race and for a transition to measures of real disarmament.

One thing is needed now in order to achieve progress on the road to this goal: to observe strictly at all talks the principle of equality and undiminished security of the sides, not to strive to ensure military advantage over the other side through stepping up military preparations.

The initiative of developing countries aimed at the establishment of a new international economic order was actively supported by socialist states, Aleksey Kosygin said. The Soviet Union has understanding for the wishes of Asian, African and Latin American countries to be provided with advanced technology in vast volumes; for the making of a reform of the world monetary and credit system, for limiting the activity of international monopolies and for the granting of preferential treatment to the less developed countries. Not only do we give the political support to the justified demands of the developing countries but we also assist them as much as we can in the creation and strengthening of the foundations of their economic independence.

The Soviet Union invariably declared for normalization of international commercial and economic relations, for elimination of all forms of discrimination for political and social reasons, for establishment of truly equal mutually advantageous relations among states with strict observance of the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

One of the main aims of our visit to India is to discuss with Prime Minister Desai and other Indian leaders the potentialities of both countries in further widening of their many-faceted cooperation in the sphere of economy, science, technology, culture and other spheres. We are making a new important step in the strengthening of Soviet-Indian relations, having worked out a long-term programme of economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. The coming signing of this programme places our cooperation on a long-term basis governed by planning.

This is very important for the future of our relations, Aleksey Kosygin said: The Soviet Union is now drawing up the draft plan for the new five-year period and setting out the main directions of our economic and social development for the period up to the year 1990. Due to the long-term program, cooperation with India will be most fully reflected in our plans. Considering the economic potential of both countries, their vast natural resources and also their manpower resources making up over one-fifth of the world's population, the scopes of our cooperation can be very wide. Moreover, they can comprise different spheres of economy, science and technology. We can be confident about the future of our cooperation.

Comments on USSR-Indian Relations

LD091826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Delhi--Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is currently making an official friendly visit to India, visited the Indian Parliament today. The head of the Soviet Government was greeted with prolonged applause by the members of Parliament and their numerous guests. Having expressed his thanks for the opportunity which had been granted him to speak in the Indian Parliament, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin said:

I take this opportunity to convey to you greetings and wishes for success in your activities on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of its Presidium. Leonid Ilich warmly recalls his visit to India at the end of 1973 and the friendly meeting which he held with deputies of the Indian Parliament.

We have come to India, Comrade Kosygin continued, in order to continue the course toward the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation that was begun by our countries some 3 decades ago. An exceptionally important role belongs to the parliaments of the Soviet Union and India in the implementation of this course and the determination of its real content. The basic act that underlies our interstate relations--the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation of 1971--was brought into force by their decisions.

Having stressed the important role of joint actions by the parliaments of different countries in finding a solution to the problem of preserving peace, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin declared with full authority [otvetstvennost] on behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union that any initiative of the Indian Parliament, answering this aim, would meet with the most active support from us.

Our meeting, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin said in conclusion, serves as another confirmation of the friendly and kindly feelings which historically link our peoples. The Soviet-Indian talks, which have begun in Delhi, will permit us to better learn the positions of both sides on the fundamental questions of contemporary international life and to determine the further direction of the development of cooperation between our countries.

Desai Hosts Dinner for Kosygin

LD092038 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 9, TASS--This evening Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai gave a dinner in the Presidential Palace in honour of USSR Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin, who is in India for an official friendly visit. Persons accompanying the head of the Soviet Government also attended the dinner.

Present on the Indian side were Deputy Prime Minister, Defence Minister J. Ram, Minister of Foreign Affairs A.B. Vajpayee and other members of the cabinet, noted political and public figures, top officers of the Indian Armed Forces.

During the dinner Morarji Desai and Aleksey Kosygin made speeches which were heard out with close attention. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Desai's Dinner Speech

LD092040 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 9, TASS--Indian-Soviet friendship is based on mutual interests and respect for each other's national personality, stated Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai. He was speaking at a dinner which he gave this evening in honour of the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, here on an official friendly visit. Morarji Desai cited examples of reciprocally advantageous Soviet-Indian cooperation in economics, trade and other fields. The heavy engineering plants, the steel combines at Bhilai and Bokaro, and other enterprises built with Soviet assistance were described by the Indian premier as standing monuments of Indo-Soviet collaboration.

Morarji Desai noted the sharpening situation in a number of the world's regions and said: When a situation developed recently, which seriously threatened international peace, we came forth spontaneously and vigorously to deplore this situation and asked for urgent ceasefire, a withdrawal of foreign forces, peaceful resolution of any problem and a resumption of the attempts to build a relationship of trust and cooperation amongst countries in the area.

I believe, the speaker noted, that Indo-Soviet relations illustrate the kind of relationship which can and should exist between nations--a relationship which no one need fear because it is motivated by mutual understanding and which all must respect because it is guided by the principle of peaceful coexistence and commitment to peace, detente, cooperation. Even while being vigilant in safeguarding our interests and remaining true to our obligations, both our countries have demonstrated the wisdom of restraint. In this connection I cannot but express my admiration that even in the face of a dangerous situation President Brezhnev has shown statesmanship and focussed on negotiations for an early SALT agreement with the United States and a general policy of detente and reduction of armouries and armed forces.

Morarji Desai expressed confidence that the useful exchange of views with Aleksey Kosygin just started, will serve to further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries, the peoples' struggle for peace, for a future without wars, without nuclear and conventional armaments.

Kosygin Dinner Speech

LD091722 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

["Aleksey Kosygin's Speech at Dinner Given by Morarji Desai"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, March 9, TASS--Friendship between the Soviet Union and India is based on the trust that the leaders of our countries, our peoples have for each other, and this trust, in its turn, stems from the fact that we were always honest with each other, never let down one another, Aleksey Kosygin, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said today, making a speech at an official dinner given by India's Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

We in the Soviet Union are deeply satisfied with the stability and consistent strengthening of Soviet-Indian relations, he said. We meant precisely such a development when concluding in 1971 the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. This treaty signified the qualitatively new stage in the development of relations between our countries. The scope of Soviet-Indian cooperation grows steadily, the sphere of mutual intercourse of our peoples widens. We are advancing toward planning the development of our economic relations for many years ahead, we are embarking on coordination of mutual effort in the sphere of scientific research, health services and culture, we are widening cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

We in the Soviet Union have great respect for the role that India plays on the international arena, Aleksey Kosygin said. We see that India influences world developments not through a policy of violence and diktat but through a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence, non-participation in aggressive imperialist blocs. The Soviet Union and India proceed from close or largely coinciding positions on such vital problems of our times as consolidation of international security, relaxation of tension, ending of the arms race and achieving disarmament, ensurance of the right of peoples to free and independent development.

Pooling efforts of all peaceful states is necessary in order t ensure that these aims become a reality, Aleksey Kosygin stressed. Improvement of the international situation and elimination of the causes of tension depend, first of all, precisely on this. It is now particularly important to achieve the speedy ending of China's aggression against Vietnam, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam's territory. What peoples look forward to are not separate deals but the all-embracing solution of the Middle East problem of the basis of liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression against Arab states. Nothing can justify further existence of the man-hating apartheid regime in South Africa, the policy of racism and neo-colonialism.

Kosygin Meets With Reddy, Ministers

LD100622 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 10, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin today paid a visit to the President of the Republic of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. An exchange of opinions was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere on questions of further development of Soviet-Indian relations and topical international problems of mutual interest. Present at the talk were persons accompanying Aleksey Kosygin.

On the same day Aleksey Kosygin had meetings and conversations with Deputy Prime Minister, Finance Minister of India Charan Singh [as received], Deputy Prime Minister, Defence Minister of India Jagjivan Ram. The conversations were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Kosygin, Desai Begin Talks

LD101021 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 10, TASS--Negotiations opened here today between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin and Prime Minister of the Republic of India Morarji Desai.

An exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions relating to the state and prospects of development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in different spheres has been held in the course of the negotiations held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

The sides have noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are fruitfully developing on a strong foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, dated 1971. The unanimous desire was expressed to exert fresh efforts with a view to expand and strengthen Soviet-Indian relations, including cooperation in the sphere of planning and realization of measures designed for a long perspective.

When discussing pressing international problems, the sides discussed questions relating to consolidation of peace and international security, an end to the arms race, disarmament, the situation in a number of regions of the world including in Southeast Asia. Particular attention was paid to the situation that arose as a result of the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The opinion was expressed that restoration of peace and security in that region called for full and unconditional withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnam and an end to aggressive actions against neighbouring peoples. The negotiations continued in the afternoon.

Kosygin Speaks to Cultural Society

LD101818 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

["Aleksey Kosygin Meets with Activists of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, March 10, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is currently on an official friendly visit here, today met with activists of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society.

Chairman of the society K.P. Sh. Menon; leader of the Parliamentary Group of the Indian National Congress in the House of the People Yashvant Balvantrao Chavan; Indian Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram; General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeshvara Rao; member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress (I) Shankar Dayal Sharma stressed in their speeches that members of various political parties actively work at the society in the interests of further developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR. Many speakers stressed the great contribution of Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin to the development of Soviet-Indian relations.

The speakers strongly condemned the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. Denouncing the Chinese aggression against Vietnam K.P. Sh. Menon pointed out that the Soviet Union has resolutely come out in support of the SRV with the aim of putting an end to the Chinese aggression. This policy, he said, has full support of the peoples of the whole world. The whole world sees, Y.B. Chavan said, that the peoples of the USSR and India solidarize with the people of Vietnam. The people of India, R. Rao and Sh. D. Sharma stressed, have resolutely condemned the Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

Aleksey Kosygin, who was warmly welcomed by the audience, made a speech.

During the years of the development of Soviet-Indian friendship, close relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India in the field of culture have broadened and strengthened, he said. Their significance for the cause of rapprochement of our countries has tremendously grown.

I would like to express profound gratitude and respect for their indispensable activity to the leaders and rank-and-file members of the society as well as members of the branches of your society in other cities and states of India, convey the best wishes and greetings from General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, on behalf of the whole Soviet people because Soviet-Indian friendship has really become the cause of the peoples of both countries.

Broad interest in the development of cultural ties with India is shown also by our country's public. "As a matter of fact, as Leonid Brezhnev said a few years ago, the whole Soviet people is collective member of the Society for Friendship with India."

Vigorous efforts for peace, to which our countries are profoundly dedicated, has become a good field for the strengthening of our friendship, Aleksey Kosygin went on to say. The voice of Indian public figures, who spoke from the society's rostrum for peace and denounced the Maoist China's aggressive policy, is a voice in defence of culture against obscurantism and barbarity.

The resolution of many topical issues of the present depends on joint efforts by all the peace forces, Aleksey Kosygin went on to note. The Indian-Soviet Cultural Society is doing much useful work in this direction. Along with ever more closely joining our efforts in this common cause, our confidence and mutual understanding will further deepen and the sentiments of respect and solidarity linking our peoples will strengthen. We think, Aleksey Kosygin said, that the talks being held on these days with the prime minister, Mr Desai and other members of the Indian Government, will be concluded in the attainment of agreements on cooperation between our countries that will further broaden the field of Soviet-Indian relations.

Desai, Kosygin Speek at Red Fort

LD102318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A civic reception and mass meeting was held this afternoon in the square of the historic Red Fort. Those gathered there warmly welcomed Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and Desai. The state anthems of the two countries were solemnly played. The Indian prime minister spoke at the meeting, and said, addressing Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin:

During your visit to other regions of India you will see how Indian-Russian cooperation is flourishing. On behalf of the inhabitants of Delhi and the people of India I send via you my good wishes and assertion of unbreakable friendship to the inhabitants of Moscow and all the people of the Soviet Union.

Today's meeting, said Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin in his speech, reflects the profound friendship which links the Soviet and Indian peoples. Therefore, it is with particular feeling that I pass on to all those taking part in this civic reception and to all the many millions of Indians warm, friendly greetings and wishes for peace, well-being and progress from the people of the Soviet Union and personally from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The durability of Soviet-Indian friendship lies in the fact that it is in keeping with the vital interests of the peoples of India and the Soviet Union, meets their strivings and aspirations and, therefore, has become their common cause in the true sense of the word, Aleksey Kosygin stressed.

The durability of Soviet-Indian friendship also lies in the fact that the policy of peaceful coexistence conducted by our countries is the only correct policy in our time, is the policy leading to peace and not to war, to friendly constructive cooperation, and not to animosity and mutual mistrust.

The policy of peaceful coexistence arose as a result of the victory of the October Revolution in Russia. Its leader was the great Lenin. This is what lies at the basis of the foreign policy line which is being implemented by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the worthy continuer of Lenin's cause.

The Chinese leaders, possibly, expect that they will get away with their venture due to the backing of certain militarist and imperialist circles, and a small handful of unprincipled politicians, Aleksey Kosygin went on. But they grossly miscalculate. The aggression against Vietnam causes deep indignation all over the world and those who encourage the aggressor in a low voice or on the sly will have to reckon with this.

The struggle for disarmament, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers went on, has always been one of the main aims of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. But we have never waged it from idealistic [word indistinct] positions. As long as the forces of militarism and expansion still exist in the world, the peace-loving peoples must show concern about strengthening their defense. India knows this too, because over the last quarter century malevolent clouds have gathered more than once on her borders. And the Soviet Union regards with understanding India's efforts to insure her defense.

In conclusion Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin wished the entire Indian people happiness, well-being, and new successes in the struggle for peace, detente and international cooperation. The civic reception in the Red Fort showed yet again the stability and unbreakability of the friendship linking the peoples of India and the Soviet Union.

Kosygin Meets Indian CP Leadership

LD110835 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, 11 March--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in India on an official friendly visit, has had a meeting with representatives of the Indian Communist Party leadership Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party, and Govindan Nair, secretary of the National Council.

During the meeting an exchange of information took place on the activity of both parties in implementing the decisions of the CPSU 25th Congress and the 11th Congress of the Indian Communist Party. Special attention was given to questions pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation and also to the cohesion of progressive and democratic forces in giving comprehensive support to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in repulsing the Chinese aggression.

Departs Delhi for Bihar State

LD110720 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 11, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is currently in India on an official friendly visit, left Delhi for Ranchi, Bihar State. The head of the Soviet Government is to visit there the heavy engineering plant built with the Soviet Union's assistance.

Visits Ranchi, Gujarat State

LD111840 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 11, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, now staying in India on an official friendly visit, today visited the town of Ranchi, Bihar State. During the tour of India, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers is accompanied by India's Minister of Industry G. Fernandes, India's Ambassador in the Soviet Union I.K. Gujral and other Indian officials.

At the airport in Ranchi, the Soviet guest of honour was welcomed by Chief Minister of Bihar State K. Thakur. He stressed that friendship between India and the Soviet Union is durable and eternal. The plant of heavy machinery built in Ranchi with Soviet assistance is a convincing manifestation of this friendship and cooperation.

Aleksey Kosygin said that his talks with India's Prime Minister Morarji Desai proceed in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust, in the spirit of consolidation of friendship of the peoples of the USSR and India. These talks will be continued after his return to Delhi. Strengthening this friendship, the Soviet Union and India can do much for the preservation of world peace, said the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Thousands of people of Ranchi warmly welcomed the head of the Soviet Government who visited a number of shops of the plant of heavy machinebuilding. The people of the town and of entire India remember well the Soviet Union's contribution to the construction of the plant along with which the town grew also, said president of the corporation of machine building plants A. Chatterji.

Aleksey Kosygin planted a tree of friendship near the monument of Indian-Soviet friendship built in the town in honour of fruitful cooperation of the two countries. In the afternoon, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers visited the town of Baroda, Gujarat State. In the evening, he arrived in the town of Anand.

Delhi Reportage on Visit

For Delhi reportage on Premier Kosygin's activities during his official visit and on speeches by Indian leaders during the visit, see the South Asia section of the 9 March Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Article Hails Friendship, Cooperation

LD091515 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[A. Klimov article: "USSR-India: Along the Path of Cooperation"]

[Text] It is well known from the history of international relations that any particular country's authority and influence in world affairs depends to a considerable degree on the policy which it pursues. For more than 30 years now the Republic of India has been enjoying particularly high prestige throughout the world among the numerous young states which arose from the ruins of the colonial empires. It has a claim to the honorable role of homeland of the anti-imperialist nonalinement movement which now unites within its ranks about 90 countries.

It is well known that the United States and other imperialist powers opposed India's "disengagement" from their policy by every possible measure--of both political and economic pressure--and attempted to draw it into anti-Soviet military blocs or to compel it to conclude bilateral military agreements favorable to themselves. [paragraph continues]

In an attempt to create a military bloc like NATO in South and Southeast Asia, the United States convened a conference at Baguio in the Philippines in 1950 and the urged India to join SEATO, counting on using it in the cold war against the Soviet Union. However, India not only refused to join these blocs but even resolutely opposed their initiators by implementing its own fundamentally "nonbloc" political course. If you consider that the Soviet Union has never tried to impose any military blocs upon anyone, India included, then it becomes perfectly clear that from the very outset this course had and still has to this day an unequivocal anti-imperialist thrust.

The vitally important significance of the Soviet Union's political and economic support for the nonalined countries can well be seen from the example of relations between India and the USSR. It is now difficult to cite an issue where the friendship and cooperation between nonalined India and the Soviet Union have not helped India in its struggle against world imperialism.

The years of India's independence are at the same time years of its nonalinement with blocs and years of strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union whose origins of which lie far back in history. Soviet-Indian friendship grew up on the basis of the radiant ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution which passed a death sentence on exploitation and proclaimed a new age of equality among peoples. It has been verified by daily practice throughout more than 30 years of Indian independence. The range of cooperation is so broad that it is almost impossible to find a sphere in politics or economics where such cooperation does not exist. Moreover, wherever India encounters opposition from the imperialists in pursuing its policy of peace and economic development it finds assistance and support from the Soviet Union. You only have to recall how the pioneer of the Indian metallurgical industry--the Bhilai combine--was created. The conclusion in 1971 of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and India was the logical consequence of the stable development of friendly Soviet-Indian relations.

It is no secret that during and after the period when this historic treaty was being signed there were many unfounded judgements expressed in the West, in certain nonalined countries and also in India itself about its incompatibility with the policy of nonalinement. International reaction tried to present the perfectly equal and mutually advantageous Soviet-Indian treaty on peaceful coexistence, which acknowledges and confirms India's nonalinement, as contradicting the policy of nonalinement. At the same time, the by no means equal agreements, binding military agreements, imposed on many nonalined countries by the West were and are depicted as perfectly normal phenomena.

It is impossible not to note that the Maoists too have been and are proponents of this kind of "nonalinement." Neither the Soviet-Indian treaty nor India's anti-imperialist nonalinement suit Mao's present heirs in Beijing. The inclusion of India in the so-called "general anti-Soviet front," in which the United States and other imperialist powers strove vainly to secure India's participation in the forties and fifties, would suit Mao's heirs most of all. As Indian publicist (Firshin Matkhun) observes in his book "New Delhi-Beijing, an Exploration of Relations," which has just been published, "the Chinese want to see India as a commercial traveller for their foreign policy. With its position in the nonalined movement and its prestige among the forces of national liberation, India, they calculate, will be able to fulfill this task better than, say, As-Sadat's Egypt."

It can be stated with satisfaction that the Indian Government has repulsed all attacks against the principles of its foreign policy. Time has shown that anti-imperialism in Indian nonalinement, just like the traditions of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, has a firm basis and is not subject to any circumstantial influences or considerations. As Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai rightly observed during his visit to the USSR (October 1977) when exchanging speeches with Comrade A.N. Kosygin, "there is no more vitally important necessity for both our countries than to preserve and strengthen friendship and develop cooperation. Despite certain differences between the two countries, their relations will develop. These relations are a model of reasonable coexistence for the benefit of both peoples." The joint Soviet-Indian declaration signed as a result of this visit and of the talks which took place revealed new prospects for the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

A question frequently posed throughout the world is where the reason for the enviable constancy in the friendship of the USSR and India lies. You do not have to go far for an answer to this question--it lies in our complete mutual understanding on the basic problems which affect both countries and the whole world. India's policy, L.I. Brezhnev observed in his speech to the Indian Parliament on 29 November 1973, "is aimed at achieving those objectives which are also the objectives of Soviet policy--the struggle against colonialism and aggressive imperialist wars--strengthening peace and improving the international situation."

Soviet people respect the Indian policy of nonalinement and, notes the 1971 Soviet-Indian treaty, and regard it "as an important factor for maintaining world peace and international security and relaxing tension in the world." In the Soviet Union the relations of sincere friendship and multifaceted cooperation with India are valued highly.

PAKISTAN, IRAN REACH AGREEMENT IN WITHDRAWING FROM CENTO

LD120018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] Iran and Pakistan have reached agreement on the issue of the withdrawal of the two countries from the CENTO bloc, the Central Treaty Organization. It comprises, besides Iran and Pakistan, Turkey, Britain and the United States. Formerly this pact was known as the Baghdad Pact, but after Iraq's withdrawal it was renamed CENTO.

The decision of Iran and Pakistan on the forthcoming refusal to take part in it has been reached as a result of the visit to Tehran of the Pakistani minister of foreign affairs, Agha Sshahi. He met his Iranian counterpart Karim Sanjabi and also Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Amir Entezam, Iranian deputy prime minister, has confirmed the intention of his country to withdraw from CENTO in the near future. The forthcoming refusal of Iran and Pakistan to take part in this bloc has brought CENTO to the verge of complete disintegration.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ASSISTING AFGHANISTAN IN MANY SPHERES

LD091427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "All-Round Assistance"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 February--People in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan speak with gratitude of the all-round assistance and support which the socialist countries are rendering to the young republic. [paragraph continues]

Recently Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have signed agreements on cooperation in various spheres with Afghanistan. Recently a protocol was signed on Soviet-Afghan trade turnover for 1979. It envisages an increase of one-third in the volume of mutual trade in the current year.

The socialist countries are rendering the Afghan people assistance in constructing industrial projects, developing agriculture, organizing transport work and training national cadres. Thus, Bulgarian specialists are helping to organize state livestock and poultry farms and Czechoslovak specialists are helping to build a cement plant and a power station and are installing trolleybus lines in Kabul. The GDR is supplying various means of communication and telephone exchanges.

The chemical and power industry, agriculture and geological prospecting, economic planning and medicine--this is by no means a full list of the most important spheres in which fruitful Soviet-Afghan cooperation is being implemented. Its real fruits are over 120 different national economic projects built or under construction on Afghan soil with Soviet economic and technical assistance.

Relying on friendly and equal ties with all the socialist community countries, the Afghan people are receiving the opportunity to successfully implement socioeconomic transformations and are progressing confidently along the path of building a new life.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD101230 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 10, TASS--The Afghan people are actively participating in realization of projects of economic and social development of the country. This has been stated in an interview to a correspondent of the West German SPIEGEL by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin. Distribution of land among landless and land-starved peasants is successfully underway in Afghanistan in accordance with the government's land reform decree. National culture of all fraternal peoples, inhabiting Afghanistan, has been developing in the country since the April revolution of 1978. Broad possibilities for education of children in their native language are being ensured. The working people have got a possibility to participate in the political life of the country, trade union and other public organizations have been formed.

Answering the question on Soviet-Afghan relations Hafizollah Amin said that the revolution in Afghanistan had consolidated the relations between the two neighbouring states. This is patently illustrated by the treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Soviet-Afghan relations are steadily developing in different spheres--economic, scientific-technical and cultural. Hafizollah Amin resolutely turned down the assertions of the Western bourgeois press on the so-called Soviet "penetration" into Afghanistan. Our countries, he said, maintain cooperation on a friendly basis, without any strings attached.

Touching upon the present Afghan-Iranian relations, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recognized the Provisional Government of Iran and is striving for the development of friendly relations between the peoples of both countries.

LAO GOVERNMENT MAKES STATEMENT ON CHINESE 'THREAT'

LD091915 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

["Beijing's Dangerous Designs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vientiane, March 9, TASS--The KHAOSAN PATHET LAO news agency circulated a report on an urgent meeting held here by the Government and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

During the meeting the country's internal situation was examined, particularly in the norther provinces, which emerged as a result of the heavy concentration of Chinese regular troops along the borders with Laos. Beijing's activities, hostile to Laos, it is noted, are exacerbated by its assistance to Laotian reactionaries abroad, inciting propaganda among national minorities and direct sabotage on the territory of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

In connection with the obvious threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, the meeting approved measures to protect the country and a government statement of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic about the Chinese threat to Laos.

Vientiane, March 9, TASS--The Chinese authorities must immediately stop threats addressed at Laos and interference in its internal affairs, says a commentary published in the paper SIANG PASASON.

The Laotians, the paper writes, have always come out for strengthening and developing friendly ties between the two countries. However, all the efforts of the Laotian Government and people failed to evoke a response among the present Chinese leaders. On the contrary, at once following the unleashing of the aggressive war against Socialist Vietnam, the Chinese side unfolded broad propaganda hostile to the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, and concentrated several Chinese divisions on the Laotian border. Beijing's agents are trying to organize [word indistinct] and subversion among national minorities on the territory of our country, while violating the basic norms of international relations and the U.N. Charter.

The Laotian people, all the country's nationalities demand that the Chinese authorities put an end to actions threatening the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Laotian People's Democratic Republics, stressed SIANG PASASON.

Demands Recall of Chinese Specialists

LD112031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has decided to annul an agreement with China on economic and technical cooperation and has demanded that Chinese specialists be recalled from the country. Laos adopted this measure in protest against China's crude interference in its internal affairs and against the concentration of Chinese troops on the border with Laos.

The Beijing rulers have been aggravating tension in the area of the Chinese-Lao border frequently. They have launched spying and sabotage activities in northern Laos with the help of their agents, who are frequently disguised as technical assistants. By applying this blatant and impudent pressure on a neighboring country, the Chinese leaders would like to subject it to Chinese diktat and to break its close and friendly ties with Vietnam and the other countries of the socialist community.

It is not impossible that the new Chinese Mandarins who have now seized the bridle may start aggression against Laos as they did against Vietnam. Particularly topical in this connection is the Soviet Government's statement, which noted in particular: The military demonstrations on the Laotian border and the preparations for an incursion into that country must stop. The Chinese aggressors should realize that the more crimes they commit, the harsher will be their reckoning.

PRC AGGRESSION ENDS UP AS 'LESSON FOR CHINESE'

LD121247 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev military-political review: "Vietnam's Lesson to the Aggressor"]

[Text] The Chinese leadership recently adopted a decision to withdraw its troops from Vietnam. The Vietnamese, showing good will, are not hindering the withdrawal of the aggressor's troops. But, as always, Beijing cannot act without hypocrisy, threats and blackmail. The interventionists are withdrawing with deliberate slowness in an endeavor to drag out the withdrawal, making all sorts of claims and reserving the "right" to resume the war. In a number of regions the occupiers are continuing their attacks, carrying out artillery shelling, pillage and murder and multiplying their crimes.

Beijing's statement of intention to withdraw its troops had been forced on it. In his time Mao Zedong, vexed at the report of the American troop withdrawal from Vietnam, told U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger: "I just cannot understand why such a great power as the United States, having lost only 50,000 men, has refrained from continuing the war." The present Beijing leaders, who have inherited the "Helmsman's" cannibalistic ideas, were prepared to sacrifice far more soldiers to their great-power ambitions. However, their attempts to subjugate Vietnam have proved futile, too.

"The rebuff dealt to the interventionists by Vietnam's heroic sons and daughters," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared on 6 March, "has shown once again that no aggressor can break the strength of a people rallied around a communist party and marching beneath the banner of socialism together with the fraternal socialist countries!"

The Chinese intervention in Vietnam was long in preparation. For more than 2 years the Beijing command had been testing its invasion forces by organizing numerous provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], during which Chinese subunits crossed the border, carried out reconnaissance in force and captured individual heights and centers. Shortly before the start of military operations, as Kunming radio reported, Chinese troops conducted a special exercise in mountainous and wooded terrain similar to conditions on the other side of the border.

The invasion of Vietnam, which was dictated, as the New York TIMES pointed out, by the "logic of lynch law," began on 17 February. The Chinese leaders maintained that this was just a "counterattack," a "border conflict," "a local operation with limited objectives." In actual fact Beijing launched a large-scale war against Vietnam. You do not concentrate so many forces and weapons for a "local operation." [paragraph continues]

The aggressor's forces on the border with the SRV numbered half a million soldiers, a lot of artillery, hundreds of tanks and approximately [figure illegible] combat aircraft. According to American figures, 300,000-400,000 Chinese took part in combat operations in Vietnam, supported by artillery, tanks and approximately 1,100 transport and reconnaissance aircraft.

This whole armada was thrown into battle with the task of annihilating units of Vietnamese border guards, regional troops and People's Militiamen with a quick and powerful strike before the arrival of the SRV regular army and then, attacking from two main directions--the west and the east--along the railroads leading to the Vietnamese capital, surrounding Vietnamese troops in the Lao Cai-Hanoi-Lang Son triangle. A correspondent for the Japanese newspaper ASAHI reported from Washington: "With regard to China's concentrating such large troop contingents against Vietnam, Washington does not exclude the possibility of the Chinese offensive being continued to Hanoi."

But, as the saying goes, it all went smoothly on paper, but they forgot about the ravines.... China's arrogant rulers did not take account of whom they were dealing with. The patriots of Socialist Vietnam reminded them of this. In all sectors of the border, which extends for 1,200 km, the aggressors encountered a stern rebuff and stubborn resistance. Vietnam's defenders heroically defended every inch of their native land and operated skillfully and decisively, destroying the enemy by fire, cutting his infantry off from the tanks, entering into hand-to-hand fighting and switching to counterattacks.

Vietnamese border guards related: "The Chinese are coming in wave after wave. But psychological attacks to the sounds of pipes and the beating of gongs are petering out in front of our positions. Thousands of dead aggressors remain to lie on Vietnam's soil."

The Chinese command did not spare its soldiers, frequently dooming them to the role of condemned men who must cross minefields and thereby pave the way for tanks. The Chinese did not bury their dead and shot the wounded. AFP reported Chinese long-range artillery shelling its own retreating soldiers in order to make them turn around and continue the attack.

All the interventionists' attempts to penetrate deep into Vietnam were thwarted. The "Chinese-style blitzkrieg" failed. Explaining the reasons for its failure, American military commentator D. Middleton writes: "The main Chinese mistake was obviously their failure to appreciate the preparedness, the standard of combat training and the experience of the Vietnamese border forces who made up the greater part of the forces which repulsed the first Chinese onslaught." "The decisive factor...was the stubborn resistance of the Vietnamese border guards and militia in the border regions and also the lack of coordination in the actions of the attacking Chinese artillery, tanks and infantry."

When units of the Vietnamese People's Army (VPA) arrived in the region of hostilities, the occupiers' position became even more difficult. The VPA forces, as D. Middleton writes, "have repeatedly demonstrated their fighting qualities and are equipped with more modern weapons than the Chinese." The Vietnamese troops have the rich experience of the 30-year liberation war. What, apart from manpower, the "sea of people," could the Beijing commanders use to counter this? Aircraft? In the view of foreign commentators, this would be "suicide" for the Chinese. Everybody knows that during the last war the North Vietnamese air defense and missile troops shot down over 4,000 American aircraft, including around 1,000 supersonic jets, 77 B-52 heavy strategic bombers and several of the latest variable geometry fighter-bombers. Aware of this fact, the Chinese command evidently made the deliberate choice to use transport and reconnaissance aircraft alone. Nor is the PRC southern fleet participating in the battles. It has 300 ships, most of which are small coastal defense vessels.

The Vietnamese forces' counterstrikes have grown in strength. Chinese losses have increased. Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH noted that the figures for Chinese losses reported by the Vietnamese "are confirmed by Western intelligence sources. Vietnamese losses are undoubtedly very small."

There is a wide Eastern proverb: "He who hauls his donkey onto the roof should think about how he is going to get it down again." The lessons learned in Vietnam by the Japanese, French and Americans have shown that this is not an easy matter: It's easy to start a war but it's harder to get away. Beijing has learned this for itself. After only a few days the Chinese interventionists were faced with a choice: either march ahead into the quagmire of a protracted war without any chance of success, or stop and get out.

In unleashing the war, the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI wrote, Beijing underestimated the strength of Vietnamese resistance. Moreover, the Chinese leadership clearly did not expect the exceedingly different international reactions to its actions. All of progressive mankind defended Vietnam and opposed the Chinese aggressors. "The socialist community," the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN wrote the other day, "demonstrated steadfast will and solidarity with Socialist Vietnam. True to its international duty, the Soviet Union proved, through its firm statements and practical actions, that it was with us from the outset and it has been the most powerful support in our struggle." The clique of Chinese militarists "was forced to retreat in the face of a great force--the force of peace."

With the failure of the Chinese adventure in mind, the Washington POST concluded that "if China intended to teach Vietnam a quick lesson then it must be disappointed.... The Chinese have not frightened Vietnam." The WALL STREET JOURNAL writes: "China has emerged from the war with a stain on its reputation and a bloody nose.... A little over two weeks of battles has shown that the Vietnamese are capable of taking care of themselves.... Their weapons were clearly better than China's obsolete equipment." In an editorial the paper INDONESIAN OBSERVER wrote that Beijing's attempts to "teach Vietnam a lesson" ended in a lesson for the Chinese.

Of course, Beijing is reluctant to admit this. There might be wailing and gnashing of teeth but Beijing cannot allow itself to do this. Beijing tries to give the impression that nothing special has occurred. It is clearly reluctant to learn from the failure of its bloody, barbaric adventure against Vietnam. And this is a source of new danger for universal peace.

The Chinese rulers must stop all acts of aggression against the SRV forthwith and fully and unconditionally withdraw all their forces, down to the last soldier, from Vietnamese soil--this is what the entire world public demands.

Beijing's current policy is the gravest threat to world peace. This demonstrates how important it is to thwart the West's attempts to supply the Chinese militarists with modern weapons. This compels the peoples to maintain high vigilance at all times.

PRC AGGRESSION SCORED AT USSR-DPRK FRIENDSHIP MEETING

SK050804 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 28 Feb 79 SK

[Report on 27 February meeting held at the Moscow Friendship House on the 60th anniversary of the 1 March Korean uprising against Japanese rule]

[Text] Present at the Friendship House conference room were members of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, activists of the society, functionaries of scientific organizations and representatives of Moscow youth and students. They warmly greeted Comrade Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and staff members of the DPRK Embassy who attended the meeting.

In an opening speech, Comrade Rebedev, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, said as follows: [Brief recorded segment in Russian fading to Korean translation] At a time when the forces of peace and socialism are being further consolidated, we observe a meaningful day in the history of the fraternal Korean people.

The great socialist family is a decisive factor for international security and a reliable ally of the people who are struggling for freedom and independence and against imperialist aggression. The positive actions of the USSR and fraternal socialist countries have been successful in enhancing the world political climate and easing international tensions.

However, this development of events went against the grain of all sorts of reactionaries who have not given up their attempts to strain the international situation at whatever price. Along with the imperialist classes of the United States, Japan and NATO countries, the Beijing ruling class has taken to opposing detente, disarmament and international security.

On 17 February the progressive people throughout the world learned with indignation that the Chinese hegemonists have launched an attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A Soviet Government statement expressing the Soviet Union's firm determination to honor the obligations stated in the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the SRV resounded vigorously around the world. The Soviet Union, the socialist countries and progressive social circles of the world are denouncing with indignation the grave crime the Beijing militarists are committing in Vietnamese territory and are calling for an immediate end to the attack.

Encouraging and supporting the people's struggle for freedom and independence is the unswerving line of the Soviet Communist Party and Government. The Soviet people always stand with the fraternal Korean people, who are building socialism under difficult circumstances in which the country is divided in two. We denounce the imperialist policy of interference in Korea's internal affairs and support the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government in their efforts to solve the question of national reunification peacefully on the basis of democracy. The Soviet people support the peaceful peaceful proposals put forward some time ago by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. We are convinced that the Korean people's righteous struggle will be successful in the end and the cause of national reunification will triumph. [end recording]

Kulikov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and senior professor and doctor of history at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke next. [Brief recorded segment in Russian]

In his speech, Kulikov said: The 1 March 1919 popular uprising was one of the most brilliant events in the history of the Korean people's movement for national liberation. This popular uprising, which was waged under the direct influence of [word indistinct] Great October (?Revolution), was part of the international revolution. Although it was mercilessly suppressed by the Japanese militarists, the popular uprising demonstrated the mighty revolutionary might of the Korean people.

One of the most important lessons of the 1919 popular uprising was that the Korean people, as a reliable ally of the Soviet Union, could win victory and regain independence only through alliance with the international proletarian [word indistinct]. History showed the great importance and truth of this lesson. In August 1945, the Soviet Army defeated the Japanese militarists and brought freedom to Korea.

Comrade Kim Chae-pong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Soviet Union, spoke at the meeting. He said: [begin recording] Dear comrades. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, its members and the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences for organizing and inviting us to this meeting on the 60th anniversary of the 1 March popular uprising. [end recording]

Comrade Kim Chae-pong, then referred to the development of the revolutionary movement in Korea, today's socialist construction in the DPRK and the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. In conclusion, he said as follows: [begin recording] Today the statement by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland enjoys the support of many foreign countries, including the USSR. I would like to take this opportunity to express again my deep thanks to you for your full and constant support for and solidarity with our just cause for the reunification of the fatherland. We treasure the friendship and solidarity of the Soviet people very much. We will make all possible efforts to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people in the future, too. We sincerely wish you greater success in your work to implement the (?fourth) 5-year plan tasks set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress. [end recording]

DPRK INFORMATION BUREAU DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW

SK080610 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 7 Mar 79 SK

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry led by Comrade (Pak Yong-chi), director of the ministry's information bureau, has left Moscow for home. The Korean guests inspected several newspaper offices in Moscow, the Soviet state publishing house and other enterprises in the capital. They also had meetings with Soviet counterparts and attended a Moscow (?meeting).

RAUL CASTRO LEAVES FOR BULGARIA; SEEN OFF BY USTINOV

LD010738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Cuban Military delegation headed by Army General Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Politburo, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, which has been in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Ustinov, Central Committee Politburo member, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, left Moscow for Sofia today.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Ustinov, Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Among the seeing-off party were Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Marinov, charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Soviet Union.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BRAZILIAN, VENEZUELAN CEREMONIES

LD081010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A USSR delegation headed by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Caracas today. It is to take part in the presidential inauguration ceremonies in Venezuela and Brazil. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR; Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials. The seeing-off party included Silva-Sucre, ambassador of Venezuela to the USSR, and Baptista de Faria, Brazilian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

PILOTOVICH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PANAMA 5 MARCH

LD081155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by S.A. Pilotovich, member of the CPSU Central Committee, which visited Panama at the invitation of the Panamanian People's Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow 5 March.

NEW BOOK OUTLINES WAYS TO OVERCOME SUFISM IN TURKMENIA

LD091120 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1335 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] "Sufism in Turkmenia" ["Suffizm v Turkmenii"] is the title of a book which has been brought out in Russian in the Ylym publishing house. The book examines for the first time the origin and evolution of Sufism, a mystical offshoot of Islam, in Turkmenistan.

The author dwells in particular on the institution of Ishanism and on the specific form of Central Asian Sufism of a later period. The influence of old folk traditions and beliefs, in particular Shamanism, on the ideology and rituals of Sufism in Turkmenistan is described. The book stresses the reactionary role of Sufism in the life of the Turkmen people in the prerevolutionary period.

One of the chapters of the book investigates the vestiges of Sufism and Ishanism in Turkmenistan in the post-October period and outlines ways to overcome it. The book is designed for use by scientific workers, teachers in institutes and higher educational establishments, propagandists of atheism and all those interested in the history of the ideology and spiritual culture of the Turkmen people.

BREZHNEV THANKS BAUMANSKIY VOTERS FOR NOMINATION

LD111800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At the Kremlin today, a certificate of election as deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation was presented to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by the chairman of the constituency electoral commission of Baumanskiy constituency, for the elections to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, (Teleshkin).

Receiving the certificate of election as deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Brezhnev warmly and cordially thanked the voters of the capital's Baumanskiy constituency, and all Muscovites, for the honor and great confidence accorded him of being elected a deputy to the highest organ of state power. Leonid Brezhnev said that he would continue to faithfully serve the cause of great Lenin, the ideals of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the cause of communism. The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, he said, are a vivid expression of the unbreakable link between party and people. This is the foundation of our advance towards the goal for which we strive--communism.

Present at the presentation of the certificate were Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Poliburo member and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and first secretary of Baumanskiy Raykom of the city of Moscow (Kupreyev).

UKRAINIAN CP CC CALLS FOR IMPROVED PRODUCTION QUALITY

AU201324 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined a report by Minister Kasyanenko on the work performed by the Ukrainian Ministry of the Light Industry to insure the accomplishment of tasks set for the 10th 5-year period.

A decision was adopted noting that, thanks to the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian CP congresses, the collectives of the branch associations and enterprises prefulfilled the 3-year tasks of the 5-year period. The value of goods marketed in excess of the plan totaled R717 million. Since the beginning of the 5-year period, state investments in development of the branch have reached a sum of R641 million. Fixed assets have increased by almost one-third. Such large enterprises have been put into operation as the Voznesensk tannery, the Makeyevka cotton spinning mill, the Krivoy Rog wool spinning mill, the Lutsk melange mill and others. Many enterprises have been reconstructed. New houses, children's preschool establishments, dining rooms, vocational and technical schools have been built. The ministry has taken a number of practical measures to improve the quality of consumer goods. More attention has been paid to the choice and quality of articles for children.

At the same time the Ukrainian CP Central Committee has drawn the attention of the ministry's board to the need to make better use of reserves and possibilities to improve production effectiveness and quality. Some enterprises have been working unevenly, falling short of the plan for assortment in goods supplies, and have been manufacturing goods that do not correspond with present-day quality and fashion requirements. The population's demand for individual kinds of goods still has not been fully satisfied.

The ministry's board has been requested to take additional measures to increase the production of goods necessary for the population and to continue systematic work to improve their quality. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has obligated leaders of the Ukrainian Ministries of the Light Industry, Industrial Construction, Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Agriculture to insure that capital investments assigned for developing the branch are fully utilized in 1979-80, and that all the capacities, houses and facilities for social purposes planned are put into service. The Ukrainian Ministries of Agriculture, Sovkhozes, the Meat and Dairy Industry, Procurements and the Ukrainian Consumers Union have been instructed to take measures to improve the quality of wool, flax, leather, furs and other raw materials delivered for processing.

ELECTRICITY OVERCONSUMPTION AT TADZHIK ENTERPRISES CRITICIZED

LD091017 [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 25 February publishes on page 3 a 900-word article by L. Belkin, chief engineer of the Tadzhikglavenergo power sales office, entitled "Reserves of Thrift: Strict Account of Fuel and Energy." The article stresses the need for thrifty consumption of fuel and electricity, particularly in the winter months when demand is at its peak. It notes that in January energy-saving measures and favorable weather conditions made it possible to shut down Yavan TETS and reduce power generation at Dushanbe TETS, thereby saving 12,578 tons of standard fuel. However, the article concludes by criticizing overconsumption of electricity at certain Tadzhik enterprises and urges their leaders to eliminate it.

SALYUT CREW PERFORMS 'PREVENTIVE, RESTORATIVE ACTIONS'

LD091624 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, March 9, TASS--Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working for the 10th day on board the Soviet orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32. After completing the reactivation of the station's onboard systems, the crew are engaged in preventive and restoration actions. With the aim of evaluating the condition of the air lock chamber, which was repeatedly used in conducting technological experiments, the cosmonauts checked its functioning and pressurisation of the chamber. Its air tightness is to be additionally evaluated in the next few days. The crew carried out a number of operations for enhancing the reliability of the Zarya radio communication system thus in particular, they replaced some cables and headsets. The videocontrol device has been switched on to the reserve channel of the onboard television system by means of an additional block delivered to the station. The cosmonauts switched to another electronic block the sensors designed for the Rezonans experiment, and replaced some parts of the veloergometer.

According to the reports of the crew and data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The microclimate parameters in the compartments are: temperature--20 degrees centigrade above zero, pressure--770 millimetres of the mercury column. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

'Active Rest' Day

LD111216 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre. The second week of Vladimir Lyakhov's and Valeriy Ryumin's orbital flight is over. Today the crew of the space complex are having a day of active rest in accordance with the planned programme. After having a breakfast and a medical check-up the cosmonauts make visual observations of the earth's surface and the world ocean, do physical exercises and are having a rest. Radio broadcasts and music are transmitted for the crew from the earth. In the course of the day the crew are also performing regular operations of biological experiments to study the development of plants in space flight conditions.

According to crew reports and telemetric data, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

PROGRESS-5 FREIGHT TRANSPORT SHIP LAUNCHED 12 MARCH

LD120854 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 12, TASS--An automatic freight transport ship Progress-5 was launched in the Soviet Union at 8.47 Moscow time today. The purpose of the launch is to take to the Salyut-6 station fuel for its propulsion unit and various cargoes, the further improvement of the elements of the design, onboard systems and equipment of the automatic freight-ship. The Progress-5 has been put into an orbit with the following parametres: maximum distance from the earth--269 kilometres, minimum distance--191 kilometres, the period of revolution--8818 minutes, inclination--51.6 degrees. The onboard systems of the Progress-5 freight ship are functioning normally.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

ARMY GENERAL HAILS FAR EAST SERVICE FOR YOUNG OFFICERS

LD091233 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 March publishes on page 2, under the headline "Far East School," a 1,900 word article by Army Gen V. Petrov "who served for many years in the Far East and traveled the path from regimental commander to commander of the district's troops." The article, written "at the request of the KRASNAYA ZVEDA Editorial Board", is in response to a letter from students in a Kiev tank academy who declared: "We are prepared to serve in any district or group of forces--wherever we are sent. But our wish is to begin our service as officers in the Far East or the Transbaykal area." The students ask "how service on our motherland's Far Eastern borders is noteworthy for a young officer." Petrov writes: "I would like first of all to support the students' wish to begin their service as officers in the eastern regions of the country. That is a patriotic, noble desire dictated by a correct understanding of their military duty and of the tremendous role which these regions play in our motherland's life." He briefly notes improvements over the years in soldiers' equipment, living conditions and education, declaring that "people of lofty duty serve there, for whom the concepts of the motherland and the Far Eastthave fused together." Petrov lists the qualities of the military district's soldiers: "cohesion and a readiness to help one another, the ability to surmount difficulties, readiness for any trials and a moral and physical toughness [zakalka] which I would call a special, Far Eastern toughness." He suggests that the "main" source of this is the "sense of responsibility for the defending the motherland's forward borders instilled daily by commanders and political workers."

Petrov then lists a number of prominent Soviet military leaders who served in the Far Eastern and Transbaykal military districts. He continues: "I have talked with many young officers who began their service in the Far Eastern district. As a rule, they feel deep emotion when they set foot in this remote region which has been ours from time immemorial. They are won over by the simplicity and special trustfulness of its inhabitants and at the same time by people's readiness, if the situation demands, to leave the comforts of their homes and immediately come to the defense of the motherland."

Noting that "the Soviet Far East and the Transbaykal today are an area of construction projects and creative work," Petrov next outlines the contribution made to various economic projects by military construction workers. He goes on to note that "there used to be competition among military academy students for the right to serve in the Far East and the Transbaykal area" and expresses the hope that "many of the present generation of students" will "follow this wonderful tradition."

Petrov describes service in the Far East as "not easy" but declares that he has "met no one who does not recall with pride his service" there and that veterans' "brightest recollections are connected with their youth as officers on distant meridians." He emphasizes the importance of experience of "severe natural conditions" for officers, suggesting that this helps their leadership qualities to become "much firmer." After describing the "sense of emotion and pride" with which he learned of Brezhnev's "high assessment" of the skill of the military districts' personnel during his trip to Siberia and the Far East, Petrov notes that "intensity of combat training and the desire to make it as close as possible to real combat conditions became traditional in the district back in the prewar years." Petrov cites a passage from Brezhnev's speech at the 10th Komsomol Congress: "The motherland's borders are reliably protected against any surprises and its defense is in experienced, reliable hands. And I can assure you that the young people of the land of the soviets who are protecting its peace and tranquillity have everything necessary to fulfill with honor their lofty mission." Petrov concludes: "There can be no doubt that the defenders of the eastern borders of the homeland will always be worthy of this assessment."